FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. L—NO. 2,545.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1884. [NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO. 55.]

The Better Way.

O brother, treading ever-darkening ways,
O sister, whelmed in ever-deepening care,
Would God we might unfold before your gaze,
Some vision of the pure, and true, and fair!
Better to know, tho' sadder things be known,
Better to see, tho' tears half blind the sight,
Than thraldom to the sense, and heart of stone,
And horrible contentment with the night.

Oh! bring we then all sweet and gracious things
To touch the lives that lie so chill and drear,
That they may dream of some diviner sphere,
Whence each soft ray of love and beauty springs,
Each good and perfect gift is from above;
And there is healing for Earth's direst woes;
God hath unsealed the springs of light and love,
To make the desert blossom as the rose.

—*The Spectator.*

Some Novel Applications of Electricity.

(Abstract of paper read before the Mitchell Society of the University Feb'y 9th.)

[PREPARED FOR THE OBSERVER.]

To mention all of the applications of Electricity in a brief abstract would manifestly be impossible. The mere enumeration of the ways in which this wonderful agent is utilized would consume some time. A few of the more novel applications however can be dwelt upon with interest. The use of electricity as a motive power is of course well known. Dr. Siemens' electric railway and the railway used by Edison at Menlo Park are well known instances of this. It is proposed to use it on ocean ships now however, supplanting the steam engine and causing great economy of space. This may be chimerical, but its use for steering and moving balloons has been put to the test recently in Paris and quite a success achieved in steering even against a strong upper air-current. The day may come when our travel by land, water, and air will be done by means of electricity. Some novel uses of the electric light too are the illuminating a patient's throat by a light in the end of the surgical instrument and of the depths of the sea by a light carried down in a diving bell. The first church to be lighted by electricity was the Cathedral at St. Petersburg. To the devout worshippers in this church it seemed to be wrong to admit the electric lamps inside where only the dim religious light of candles had been known before, so the contractors were forced to have their lamps outside, 30,000 candle-power, and so effulgent a light streamed in through the windows that beauties of painting and carving were brought out, unseen and unknown before. The beautiful bouquet of glass flowers, with its rare glow and play of colors, presented to the Prince Imperial at Vienna last year, bore hidden within it a storage battery and each flower was in fact a tiny lamp retaining its brilliancy and beauty for several days and of course easily restored when faded. The Parisian jewelers make now a form of jewelry which promises to become quite fashionable. The jewel, made of glass and cut to the proper shape, is hollow and holds inside the incandescent bit of carbon which forms the lamp. This is connected with a miniature battery strongly cased in vulcanized rubber and carried in the pocket. The effect is striking and said to be pleasing, though the false gems must be somewhat large. The problem of using the electric lamp as a headlight for locomotives is at last solved. The trouble has hitherto been the destruction of the lamps through the jolting of the engine. A successful trial with a new lamp has been made in Germany and the rails were made as bright as day for more than one thousand yards ahead of the engine. Of course the engine itself furnishes the electricity.

Electricity is used for heating purposes now-a-days also. At least one successful attempt in this line has been noted. The electricity is used to heat wires, these to heat water, turning it rapidly into steam and the steam conducted by pipes to the houses which are to be heated. This same boiling water can be used to cook food, and the newspapers report two inventions in this line, one in Canada and one in Virginia. The food may be cooked direct in a metalic vessel, connected with the battery, and one of the experimenters reports with evident surprise that he did not taste anything peculiarly uncanny about the food so cooked.

The use in surgery of wires heated red-hot by electricity is well-known to medical men, cutting and cauterizing at the same time and thus preventing the bleeding generally attendant upon such surgical operations.

There may be mentioned also the extraction of iron by means of an electro-magnet from iron-sands which could not otherwise be utilized. The great admixture of sand would prevent any direct smelting. This has been practiced in New Jersey and on the coast of New Zealand where the deposit of magnetic sand stretches for several hundred miles along the coast and extends many miles inland.

And lastly we have the use of the electric light in conservatories and greenhouses, making one unending day so that the plants grow without taking their usual nightly rest. Forced fruits and vegetables can be gotten in this way. Dr. Siemens reached some very interesting results in his experiments on plants thus grown by the electric light.

Shocking Death in Chatham.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

BEAR CREEK, Feb. 11, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—Mr. Cabel Dixon, of Snow Camp, Alamance county, N. C., met with a terrible death on last Thursday evening, at his mills two miles south of Ore Hill in this county, by accidentally falling backward on a circular saw which was in motion. Although terribly mangled he lived several hours and retained his right mind until the last, being able to leave instructions as to the disposition of his property, &c. Mr. Dixon was upward of sixty years of age, and had been a consistent member of the Friends or "Quaker" church for more than forty years. Truly may it be said a good man is gone. T.

Industrial North Carolina.

Manufacturing in Randolph.—The Randleman manufacturing company, says the *Courier*, sold during the month of January 447,000 yards of plaids.

Shingle Mills in Raleigh.—Mr. L. H. Adams, says the *News and Observer*, has in operation a well-arranged shingle mill at the place near the North Carolina depot so long occupied by Mr. J. D. Whitaker as a wood-yard. He is making great quantities of shingles. Another shingle mill is in operation at Jones & Powell's mill, south of the city, and is kept equally busy.

Asheville's Extraordinary Tobacco Market.—The secretary of the Asheville Tobacco Association, says the *Citizen*, reports for the month of January: Sold at the several warehouses during the month, 488,299 pounds for $97,352 70, an average of $19.93 per hundred. This average is the highest yet obtained, and still places Asheville market ahead of any in the United States.

Riches "lying around loose."—The four pound nugget of gold, says the Stanly *Observer*, alluded to as found in Montgomery county, though remarkable, is hardly a circumstance when compared to the nugget which was found at the Reid mine in Cabarrus county, N. C., a number of years ago. The nugget in question weighed 28 pounds, and for a long while it was used as a prop for a dwelling house door, the occupants being unaware of its value. This is a fact well authenticated.

Petroleum and other Things in North Carolina.—Our Raleigh correspondent, says the Baltimore *Day*, telegraphs that petroleum has been discovered in North Carolina, and it is only a day or two since he informed us that the State chemist had been sent out with a roving commission to test the rich deposits of phosphate rock found in various parts of the State; while in a dispatch elsewhere incidental mention is made of a famous North Carolina gold mine. Truly, the old North State is likely at this rate to prove the Montana of the South.

Thirteen Cotton Mills in Alamance.—We were at Company Shops, says the Alamance *Gleaner*, one day last week and were shown through the new mill by Mr. W. H. Turrentine, the vice president of the company. There are one hundred plaid looms, ninety-five of which were running at the time referred to. Each loom averages a product of about fifty yards daily. This makes the thirteen cotton mill in operation in this county. Another will start in this place during the spring, while others will be increased in capacity, and probably others built before the close of the year. Truly Alamance is a manufacturing county.

The Discoverer of the Tin Mine.—Judge A. C. Avery, in writing to us, says the Charlotte *Observer*, about the discovery of the tin ore at King's Mountain, says: "Some years ago Prof. Humphrey, who afterwards died in Greensboro, settled in Morganton with the view of studying the geological and mineralogical outcrop of this section. Several young men, among whom were Robert Claywell and Charles Wheeler, (now of your city) became interested in the study of mineralogy, and actively aided Professor Humphreys in gathering a rare and valuable collection of gems and minerals. The two young men (Claywell and Wheeler) have occupied much of their time since in searching for and examining specimens of ores and gems, and both have now gathered for themselves extensive and interesting collections. While a student at Capt. Bell's school, at King's Mountain, Robert Claywell picked up the specimen, which he sent to Prof. Charles Dabney to be exhibited at Boston, and which was pronounced tin, and he is now interested with some of the parties named by your correspondent in endeavoring to develop a mine of tin. Should the mine prove a second Cornwall, Mr. Claywell deserves the credit of discovering it and is entitled to any pecuniary reward that may have been offered. It is to be hoped that many of the young men who are now receiving liberal educations in North Carolina will direct their attention to mineralogy and mining engineering, and lend their aid in finding the hidden treasures that ought to enrich the people of the State."

The specimen of the King's Mountain ore left at this office was examined by a large number of people yesterday, mostly miners, many of whom pronounced it tin ore, two of the experts being from Cornwall, England, but to set the matter at rest, the specimen has been sent to the Charlotte mint for assay, and we are promised an official report from the assayer for Tuesday's *Observer*.

Referring to the Tin Mine, the Waco, (Dallas county) *Chronicle* says that Mr. J. G. Warlick was at King's Mountain Thursday, and he brings more news in regard to the tin mine at that place. The prospecting is still being pushed with vigor, and on Wednesday evening a vein of ore was struck on Mr. R. W. Garrett's lot which, though differing somewhat in appearance from the specimens analyzed, they feel confident is composed of the same metal. A student of Capt Bell's school is the original discoverer of this ore, and he has already been offered $25,000 for his chance for the $50,000 reward.

On S. H. Farrow's farm, near Charlotte, says the Charlotte *Observer*, a rabbit was chased into a hole beneath a clump of roots and the dog thrust his head into the hole, where his neck was so caught that he could not draw back. The dog had been missed from home exactly ten days, when he was accidentally discovered and released from his painful situation so weak and exhausted that he staggered as if drunk. The rabbit was found dead in the bottom of the hole. Having been unable to escape unless it had gone through the dog's mouth it died of starvation in sight of the unfortunate dog.

The Mitchell Society of the University.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER]

CHAPEL HILL, February, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—The last meeting of the Mitchell Society at our University was the best. The audience was the largest—the papers were the most numerous—their subjects were most diversified and interesting. Dr. Dabney, our State Chemist, made a report of his late visits to the Cape Fear for Phosphate rock, and to King's Mountain for Tin ore. Neither of these are so accessible and so abundant as to lead us to expect them to be present in the market for some time yet. Explorations wide and deep must be made before the amount and the quality of these deposits can be determined. Dr. Dabney spoke hopefully of what he had seen. Dr. Phillips told of the pendulous motion of a marble dropped into a hole bored through the centre of the earth, giving a new demonstration of the curious theory, and illustrating it by the vibration of a student surrounded by pretty and attractive girls. Prof. Gore reported that the height of Chapel Hill above the ocean had been determined to be 495 feet. Barometrical calculations direct from Wilmington differed by one foot only from those made through Charlotte. Prof. Graves discussed comets—their nature, their number, and their distribution. He holds that there are more comets above the waters than fish below the waters. Mr. J. F. Wilkes sent to his old associates, from the Laboratory at the Stevens Institute in New Jersey, a paper on the solubility of Barium Chromate. Dr. Venable described lunar artificial rainbows. Mr. Roberts gave in an analysis of the ore and its iron from the mine near Chapel Hill. Prof. Holmes told of the changes in the constitution of the earth's crust through the action of Volcanoes, as illustrated by the late awful eruptions on the straits of Sunda, where Islands were created, and more than 100,000 human beings, destroyed. Thirteen papers were offered at this meeting; those that were strictly technical being read by their titles only. Other papers were announced as in preparation for the March meeting, and all those present resolved to be there if possible. Q.

The N. C. Insane Asylum.

The dividing line established according to law, between the North Carolina Insane Asylum at Raleigh, and the Western North Carolina Insane Asylum at Morganton, runs, as stated in the OBSERVER some months ago, from the Virginia line south with the western boundary lines of Rockingham, Guilford, Randolph, Montgomery and Richmond counties to the South Carolina line. All applications from counties west of said line are to be made to the Western Asylum. Dr. Grissom, Superintendent of the Asylum at Raleigh, informs us that the following rules have been adopted by the board of directors of the North Carolina Insane Asylum: (1.) All applications now on file to be renewed under the new act of the General Assembly and recorded as received, stating name, date, county and what disposition is made of the same, and the correspondent of the applicant notified. (2) All admissions to be made in the interest of the institution, merits of the case and the protection of society. (3) Acute cases, with good prospects of cure, to be admitted promptly on application, making room by discharge, if necessary, of some comparatively harmless and incurable case, from the same or some other county. (4) All applications to be referred to the board of directors or executive committee, with such information pertaining to the same as may be of service to said committee in deciding as to the admission of the case. Such admission is to be regulated, as far as practicable, by the population, in such manner as to equalize the benefits of the institution among the various counties. (5) Each admission or rejection of an applicant to be a matter of record in a special book, and signed by two or more members of said board or committee. (6) No patient need be brought to the asylum without previous notice of acceptance by the board of directors or executive committee.

THE DARK SIDE OF LIFE.—Gen. Dabney H. Maury, of Virginia; Col. B. S. Pardee, of the New Haven *Palladium;* Capt. E. R. Stamps, president of the board of trustees, and a reporter, says the Raleigh *News and Observer*, visited the penitentiary on Tuesday and spent an hour there in sight-seeing. The great neatness shown in the prison, the good behavior and quiet demeanor of the convicts, the admirable system, and the excellence of the work of various kinds in progress, all attracted special comment and were the best evidence of the good management which marks the government of the penitentiary. The cells, the hospital, the shoe shop, laundry, beating apparatus, bakery, kitchen, mess hall, &c., were each critically examined. Some convicts had just come in. These were speedily divested of their ordinary apparel, given a bath, their hair cut, and the striped suits put on. Then the convicts were given dinner and in charge of a guard were taken to a pile of wood and put at work sawing it, &c. All was done quickly and methodically, and in an hour from the time the two hulking fellows entered the prison they became full-fledged convicts.

The finishing touches are being put on the new hospital, which will soon be occupied. The new tier of cells for women is nearly completed and will speedily be ready for use. Nearly all the old wooden buildings have been removed from within the walls. Preparations are in progress for brick-making, &c. Some stone is being cut. The large brick building, erected for use as a foundry, is not yet occupied, and may possibly be used for other purposes.

The first cotton factory in the State of Illinois is now being built at Aurora.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD AND HIS SUPERIOR.—"We are informed, [says the Charleston *News and Courier,*] that Gen. Beauregard was born in Louisiana in 1818 and is of illustrious ancestry, being a descendant of the Dukes of Reggio and Modena, the heads of the house of Este. He was second in a graduating class of forty-five at West Point, and was afterwards appointed superintendent of the military academy there. He was twice wounded and twice brevetted for gallantry and distinguished services in the Mexican war. Gen. Scott wrote of him as one who, 'at an early age, had acquired so much distinction for science and high gallantry in the field,' and earnestly appealed to him to remain in the United States service when it was reported that he was going to leave it. His commission as brigadier general dated from March 1, 1861, and he was appointed full general on July 21, 1861, the day of the first battle of Manassas, on which occasion he led Carolinians into a heroic charge and had a horse killed under him. His defence of the city and harbor of Charleston has been pronounced the most scientific, complete and perfect of all defences devised during the war between the States."

Commenting upon the above the Raleigh *News and Observer* says that "the leader of the class in which Gen. Beauregard graduated second was Lieutenant William Henry Wright, of Wilmington, who inheriting unusual talent, early gained for himself a reputation as an engineer second to none enjoyed by any other of his rank and age in the army. His book on "Mortars," in which he thoroughly examined the principle of the arch is a profound elucidation of the subject handled. Lieutenant Wright was of a delicate constitution and like other brilliant men of a studious disposition, sacrificed his health by too close an application to his studies. He died when quite young.

THE PEABODY FUND.—Yesterday, says the Raleigh *News and Observer*, Mr. John C. Scarborough, the superintendent of public instruction, received a draft for $1,000 from Dr. Curry, agent of the Peabody fund. Of this amount $500 goes to the Charlotte graded school, and $500 to the white graded school at Kinston. A balance of $800 is to be sent the Charlotte school, $1,300 having been allowed that institution. The total allowance this year for graded schools from the Peabody fund is $2,700, which is far less than heretofore. The Centennial graded school of this city gets nothing. The allowance from the fund for normal schools in this State is $800, making a total of $3,500.

It should be stated that the fund allows the State of North Carolina twelve scholarships at the normal college at Nashville, Tennessee. These scholarships are worth $200 per year. All twelve are filled. Three of the students are from Raleigh. The total allowance for North Carolina including these scholarships, this year, is $4,900.

The balance of $1,700 for the graded schools is expected soon. It will be apportioned among the schools which are recommended, in such amounts as Superintendent Scarborough deems best. The recommended schools are those of Wilmington and Kinston, (white and colored.)

Out of the Usual Run.

A gentleman from Fishing Creek township tells the Oxford *Torchlight* that there is a colored man in his neighborhood who is eighty years of age, and who has never taken any whisky or used any tobacco, and he is well to do.

Engineer Clark, of the Seaboard railroad, says the Raleigh *News and Observer*, plays a big game of base-ball. While playing along at forty miles an hour one day last week, he struck a goat which was walking along very deliberately with its head down ready to throw the locomotive into the ditch. The engine flung the venerable animal against a wood-pile with such force that it knocked the pile down, making the wood fly in all directions. The goat, it is alleged, was uninjured.

Mr. Chas. Griffith, says the Winston *Leader*, living on the Yadkin River, is very fond of hunting and keeps several dogs, for that purpose. For some time he has noticed that a very large blue-tailed hawk has been keeping watch near his residence and that whenever he takes his dogs out for a bird hunt, his hawkship follows on, sailing at a respectable distance. When the hawk sees the dogs setting one bird or a covy, he will dart down like an arrow, seize a bird, take it off some distance and devour his prey. This he will repeat as long as the hunt is kept up.

OLD FORT RALEIGH ON ROANOKE ISLAND.—The Elizabeth City *Economist* has a letter from Mr. J. E. Goodwin, of Manteo, giving some account of Old Fort Raleigh, on Roanoke Island, where Sir Walter Raleigh's colonists laid off the city of Raleigh and built a fort to protect themselves from the attack of hostile Indians, three hundred years ago. The remains of the old fort are some two miles from Manteo, near which Amadas and Barlow landed. "I went to-day," says Mr. Goodwin, "to see what could be seen of the old Fort Raleigh, which was built by the first settlers on this island. I set out with the intention of getting some one familiar with the place to go with me, and on my way I met J. C. Berry. He told me that any one could find it, and gave me directions to find it near Captain Walter Dough's fence. So I went by his directions, and as soon as I came to the place the signs were so plain that any one could see them. They appear like a cluster of caves with banks thrown up between them Several large pine trees and live oaks are growing on the old fort and a smaller growth of dogwood, sassafras and holly. It is situated on the east side of Roanoke Island, about a mile and a half from the north end, near Walter Dough's house. There is a place near the fort that goes by the name of the 'Indian Hole,' which is also plainly to be seen."

Always Looking to the Farmers' Interest.

"He Feeds us All," why should we not.

WE are now ready with farming implements, and can and will sell them at as low prices as they can be bought.

Leather—Sole and Upper.
Shoe Pegs and Nails.
Harness Leather, &c.
Fancy Crackers.
Iron, Nails, Hammers, Hatchets, Gimlets, Hinges—Strap, T, Hook, &c.; Well Chains, Plow B. Bands, Buggy Whips, Wagon do., Tin Ware, &c.
Sardines, Oysters, Salmon; Plain and Fancy Candy—all at lowest prices.
Axes of all kinds.
Curry Combs and Brushes.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.,

Agents for White's Clipper;
White's Plows; The Famous Clipper; Boy Clipper, 35 and 40.
48 and 50, White's improved.
45,000 Stonewall Plows in use and giving perfect satisfaction.
Delicious Candy, in 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 lbs. boxes.
Irish Potatoes.
Steel Shapes.
Handled Hoes.
Hoes.
Hubs, Rims, Spokes and Buggy Wheels.

We sell Blackwell's Durham Tobacco.
We sell Duke's Durham Tobacco.
We sell Pogue's Durham Tobacco.
Will sell Duke's Cigarettes to the trade at factory prices.
Come one and all and see our HANDSOME CIGARETTE SIGN.
Rope, Oil Cloth, Shoe Thread, &c.
Barb Wire for sale by us.

HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.
Feb'y 6, 1884. 53tf

Sale of Valuable Town Property.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, made at the Fall Term, 1883, thereof, the undersigned, appointed by the Court as Commissioner for that purpose, will on Monday, the 7th day of April, 1884, at the Market House, in Fayetteville, N. C., offer for sale to the highest bidder at public outcry, a lot of land in said town upon which is located that well known and valuable property, with the buildings and improvements thereon, called

"THE JACKSON HOTEL,"

on the north side of Bow Street, near Liberty Point, in said Town, the present residence of R. T. Scanlin, Esq.

This property is particularly described in a Mortgage from said R. T. Scanlin and wife to A. A. McKethan, to be found in Book Q, No. 3, of Mortgages, at page 1, Records of Cumberland County. This land with the large and commodious buildings and improvements thereon is to be sold under the decree of the Court aforesaid, to satisfy certain debts secured by mortgages, and the purchaser will secure a perfect title.

TERMS CASH.

For further particulars apply to Thomas H. Sutton, my Attorney, or to

A. A. McKETHAN, JR.,
Commissioner.
Dec 24, 1883 47ts

COFFEE,
SUGAR, TEA,
CHEESE, LARD,
BACON, RICE,
MEAL, HOMINY,
POTASH, GINGER,
SOAP, LYE,
PEPPER,
SPICE,
NUTMEGS,
TOBACCO of all grades, at
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1883. 39tf

TIME TABLE

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
Standard Time—Clock in Superintendent's Office.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH

Northern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 1. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive
		P. M.	P. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	3 00	
Little River	13.75	3 50	3 40
Spout Spring	20.0	4 20	4 15
*Rock Branch	27.5	4 50	*4 50
Swann's	29.0	5 10	4 56
Jonesboro	34.1	5 50	5 35
Sanford	37.1	6 30	6 05
Egypt	43.5	7 00	6 55
Gulf	46.5	7 28	7 18
Richmond	53.7	8 05	8 00
Ore Hill	58.0	8 35	8 23
Siler	62.6	9 05	8 55
Staley	70.0	9 50	9 40
Liberty	74.5		10 15

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 2. Mail and Passenger. Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Liberty	0.0	3 45	
Staley	4.5	4 20	4 10
Siler	12.0	5 05	4 55
Ore Hill	16.6	5 35	5 25
Richmond	20.9	6 00	5 55
Gulf	28.1	6 45	6 30
Egypt	31.1	7 10	7 03
Sanford	37.5	8 00	7 35
Jonesboro	40.5	8 30	8 12
Swann's	45.6	9 00	8 53
*Rock Branch	47.1	9 06	*9 16
Spout Spring	54.6	9 45	9 40
Little River	60.85	10 20	10 10
Fayetteville	74.5		11 00
Southern Division.		A. M.	A. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	11 20	
Rockfish	7.20		11 50
		P. M.	P. M.
Rockfish		2 00	
Fayetteville			2 30

Nos. 1 and 2 Daily except Sundays.
A special train for Fayetteville on Saturday night, will leave Sanford on arrival of R. & A. Train from Raleigh.
*Stops only on signal.

J. S. MORRISON, Sup't.
Jan'y 30, 1884. 50tf

COAL! COAL!!

10 Tons Anthracite Coal,

For Stoves, Grates &c., for sale by
McMILLAN BROS.
Dec 6, 1883 44tf

New Store and New Goods
AT
THE RED SIGN,
NO. 47 PERSON ST.

F. F. F. F. F. G. and P.
Find Fresh, Fine, Fancy, Family Groceries and Provisions.

FLOUR, Hams, Tongues, Bacon, Lard, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Butter, Cheese, Rice, Hominy, a large and elegant variety of Gilt Edge, Plain and Fancy Candy, Nuts, Raisins, Apples and Fruits of all kinds, Mince Meat, Canned Fruits and Vegetables, Potted Meats, Canned and Fresh Oysters, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, PORTER, ALES, LAGER BEER, CIGARS and TOBACCO. The best North Carolina Apple Brandy, Corn and Rye Whisky from the Mountains of Cleveland County, always kept in stock.

Special attention is called to CLAUSEN & SON'S CHAMPAGNE BOTTLED LAGER BEER. They have received a FIRST PRIZE at Paris in 1878, and for the last three years from the American Institute Fair in the City of New York. As a beverage for the convalescent and those whose digestion is impaired, it has no equal, and is recommended to patients of weak constitutions and nervous temperament by the most prominent physicians in preference to ALL OTHER BRANDS.

R. T. SCANLIN, Ag't.
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 20, 1883. 46tf

GEO. A. THOMSON,
HEADQUARTERS
FOR
Family Supplies,
General Merchandise,
Rock Bottom Prices
AND
GOOD GOODS,
54 PERSON STREET,
Wholesale and Retail
PROVISION DEALER.
GEO. A. THOMSON.
Nov 29, 1883 43tf

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"
'ump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars
Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.
A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

CALL AND SEE
The Good Things to Eat!

SPRINGFIELD HAMS and BACON of all kinds.
Superlative and all grades of Flour.
New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses.
Cream Boneless Codfish.
Another fresh lot of that fine Kraut.
Royster's Fresh Candy received weekly, and many other things too numerous to mention.

Mr. W. W. COLE is now with me, where he will be pleased to see all his former customers and friends. Yours respectfully,

A GARRASON.
April 19, 1883 11tf

WARREN LELAND,

whom everybody knows as the successful manager of the

Largest Hotel Enterprises

of America, says that while a passenger from New York on board a ship going around Cape Horn, in the early days of emigration to California, he learned that one of the officers of the vessel had cured himself, during the voyage, of an obstinate disease by the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Since then Mr. LELAND has recommended AYER'S SARSAPARILLA in many similar cases, and he has never yet heard of its failure to effect a radical cure.

Some years ago one of Mr. LELAND'S farm laborers bruised his leg. Owing to the bad state of his blood, an ugly scrofulous swelling or lump appeared on the injured limb. Horrible itching of the skin, with burning and darting pains through the lump, made life almost intolerable. The leg became enormously enlarged, and running ulcers formed, discharging great quantities of extremely offensive matter. No treatment was of any avail until the man, by Mr. LELAND'S direction, was supplied with AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which allayed the pain and irritation, healed the sores, removed the swelling, and completely restored the limb to use.

Mr. LELAND has personally used

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

for Rheumatism, with entire success; and, after careful observation, declares that, in his belief, there is no medicine in the world equal to it for the cure of Liver Disorders, Gout, the effects of high living, Salt Rheum, Sores, Eruptions, and all the various forms of blood diseases.

We have Mr. LELAND'S permission to invite all who may desire further evidence in regard to the extraordinary curative powers of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to see him personally either at his mammoth Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, or at the popular Leland Hotel, Broadway, 27th and 28th Streets, New York.

Mr. LELAND'S extensive knowledge of the good done by this unequalled eradicator of blood poisons enables him to give inquirers much valuable information.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

Fine Winter Clothing
AT
Greatly Reduced Prices.

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HENRY R. NOVITZKY,
SUCCESSOR TO HENRY ELSON,
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Dec 20, 1883 36tf

RALEGH REGISTER.

EARLY IN FEBRUARY—AS SOON AS THE Printers receive the necessary material—the publication of the RALEIGH REGISTER, a North Carolina Democratic newspaper, will be commenced.

The REGISTER will be printed weekly until the great political campaign of 1884 begins. It will then be issued twice a week, or as often as may be useful or necessary to the Democratic party in North Carolina. It will be printed from new and beautiful type on good white paper, and though it may not be large enough to hold all at once all the good things that glowing prospectuses sometimes promise, yet the application of a thorough knowledge of how to use them will put into its thirty-two broad columns all the news, much good reading, and a complete history of what is done in North Carolina. Mr. Hale will be editor of the REGISTER.

The price of the REGISTER will be $2 a year, $1 for six months. Pay for your home paper, and then remit for the REGISTER. Those who remit $2 to this office will receive as a Premium either volume ordered of "Hale's Industrial Series." Two volumes are now ready:

THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Curtis's, Emmons', and Kerr's Botanical Reports; supplemented by accurate County Reports of Standing Forests, and illustrated by an excellent Map of the State. 1 volume 12mo. Cloth, 273 pp., $1.25

INDUSTRIES IN NORTH CAROLINA—IN THE COAL AND IRON COUNTIES.—Emmons', Kerr's, Laidley's, Wilkes', and the Census Reports; supplemented by full accurate sketches of the Fifty-six Counties, and Map of the State. 1 volume 12mo. Cloth, 425 pp., $1.50. Address

REGISTER OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan'y 30, 1884. 52tf

General Insurance Agency.

THE following old reliable Companies always settle losses promptly and satisfactorily:
London Assurance.
Commercial Union of England.
Phœnix of England.
Lancashire of England.
Queen of England.
Virginia Fire and Marine.
Virginia Home.
Fire Association, Philadelphia.
Rochester German.
Sun of England.
These are all old standard companies.
J. A. PEMBERTON, Agent.
Feb'y 6, 1884. 53-1m

R. M. NIMOCKS,
—DEALER IN—
Groceries, Liquors, Guano,
Wagons, Plows, Castings and General
Farm Furnishing Goods,
A FULL LINE OF BRIDLES, COLLARS, AND WAGON HARNESS ALWAYS ON HAND.
Receiver of Naval Stores and Cotton.
GILLESPIE STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Jan'y 9, 1884. 46tf

E. J. HALE & SON.
PUBLISHERS,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
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INVITE ORDERS FOR
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Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.
E. J. HALE & SON.
March 29, 1883. 8tf

MERCHANT MILLS!

New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.

FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.

Give me a trial as I am determined to please.
JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 131tf

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 19, 1882 16tf

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WEDNESDAY.....FEBRUARY 20, 1884.

FORECASTING FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

The editor of the Chicago *Herald* has sent us a number of the issues of his paper, recently, with articles of which the subjoined is a fair sample, conspicuously marked. We are inclined to think his view is a correct one, though the dream of an alliance between the West and South has been a pleasant one. But many circumstances of late have tended to draw the atlantic seaboard States of the North and South into a union of politico-economical interests, as close as their commercial transactions have ever been mutually dependent and cordial. There is an element of factional untrustworthiness in the democracy of New York, however, which it would be a satisfaction to rebuke by snubbing that arrogant State, but discretion may, this time, also, be the better part of valor.

The Chicago paper puts its case well—thus:

NEW YORK THE BATTLE GROUND.

Under the new Congressional apportionment the various States will at the next election have four hundred and one electoral votes, of which two hundred and one will be necessary to a choice. Four years ago the following named States gave their votes for Hancock and English:

Alabama	10	Nevada	3
Arkansas	6	New Jersey	9
California	5	North Carolina	10
Delaware	3	South Carolina	7
Florida	4	Tennessee	12
Georgia	11	Texas	8
Kentuck	12	Virginia	11
Louisiana	8	West Virginia	5
Maryland	8		
Mississippi	8	Total	135
Missouri	15		

By the new apportionment additional votes were given to the above mentioned States as follows:

Arkansas	1	South Carolina	2
California	2	Texas	5
Georgia	1	Virginia	1
Kentucky	1	West Virginia	1
Missouri	1		
Mississippi	1	Total	17
North Carolina	1		

Adding this increased vote to that cast in 1880 gives the strength of the Democrats in the electoral college at 172, which, with the thirty-six votes of New York State, would make 208, a clear majority of seven.

In this enumeration the only State not certainly Democratic is New York, while not included in it are Indiana and Connecticut, which are quite as likely to be Democratic as Republican. Beyond this it would be idle for the Democrats to look. They might carry all the States first named, and Indiana and Connecticut as well, but, losing New York, they would be defeated. On the other hand, if they should make New York the battle field, and stake their hope of success on their ability to carry it, they would, with unobjectionable candidates, have but to retain a State already their own, and the votes of Indiana and Connecticut could be held in reserve to make up for any break which might occur in some less important quarter. The necessity of the Democrats making their campaign in New York is so plain as to require no labored argument to substantiate it. Without that State they cannot win, as the figures show. With it, defeat would be practically out of the question.

The pretence that Ohio can be made a Democratic State this year is idle. Hopes based on that idea will be shattered. The State has never failed to vote for Republican candidates in Presidential elections. It has occasionally been carried by the Democrats in off years, but as regularly as the quadrennial contests have taken place it has returned to its allegiance. New York, on the contrary, when not overwhelmingly Democratic, has always been close, and since the war it has been carried twice by Democrats in Presidential years. Nothing but the unpopularity of Mr. Greeley with the party whose candidate he was, prevented the State from declaring against Grantism in 1872 as vehemently as it did in 1876. In no previous contest has the possession of New York been of such vital importance to the Democrats as now, for at no other election in twenty-five years have they had a certainty of enough votes elsewhere to elect their candidates even if they did carry that State. This year they have that certainty.

New York is the one State which the Democrats must make sure of carrying. No party ever found itself confronted on the eve of a national election with a more simple problem. By concentrating their efforts in that direction they can settle the question on ground of their own choosing, and of which they will be in possession at the opening as well as the closing of the campaign.

MR. W. J. YATES.—We rejoice to note the return of Mr. W. J. Yates to North Carolina journalism. Mr. Yates, as many of our readers know, is a native of Fayetteville, who for a long time ably edited the Charlotte *Democrat*. A year or two ago, he sold this paper to Mr. Strong of the Charlotte *Home*, and the latter combined the two as the *Home and Democrat*. The *Home and Democrat* will now be conducted by Messrs Yates & Strong, who will have cause for satisfaction if they receive as much benefit in consequence as the people of North Carolina surely will.

SCIENCE AT THE UNIVERSITY.—On the first page will be found the second of a series of articles on scientific subjects as discussed before the "Mitchell Society" of the University, and prepared for the OBSERVER by a distinguished contributor, which readers of this paper will have laid before them from time to time. The first article treated of the Venus Fly Trap, or Dionæa—that curious plant which possesses some of the attributes of animal life—with which many of our readers are familiar as found in the savannahs of the Cape Fear country, and which has excited the attention and wonder of naturalists throughout the world. The article to-day discusses the present, the probable and the possible uses of electricity in the economy of this very material age.

The attention of our readers is called to this and to all the articles which are to follow from the same source. They will be found to be anything but the dry discussion of scientific subjects in the common apprehension of the term. They may not be the "poetry of mechanism," as so charmingly sung to us of Fayetteville by Mr. S. S. Cox in Williams Hall last May; but they constitute a veritable romance of "truth, stranger than fiction."

THE DEATH OF STONEWALL JACKSON—AGAIN.—That gallant soldier and excellent gentleman, Capt. V. V. Richardson, of Columbus county, addressed a letter to the editor of the Wilmington *Review*, some weeks ago, concerning the death of Jackson, which escaped our notice at the time. As the statement of one who may almost be termed an "eye-witness," Capt. Richardson's letter is a valuable contribution to the discussion of this subject, revived by the unexpected statement of Mr. Capps that the wounding was before dark, instead of after night as we think has been abundantly proven.

The following is Capt. Richardson's letter:

WHITEVILLE, N. C., Jan. 18, 1884.

Editor Daily Review:—As much has been said and written recently about the wounding of General Stonewall Jackson, and as I was present on that memorable night I deem it not out of place for me to testify to the correctness of the statements made by Capt. A. H. H. Tolar and our much esteemed and gallant Brigadier General James H. Lane, as I have read them in the *Daily Review*.

As stated by General Lane, our regiment, the eighteenth North Carolina, had taken its position on the left of the plank road for the purpose of making a night attack, for it was then dark, when we heard the firing of musketry in our front followed by the rapid approach of cavalry, as we thought. The order was given to fire, which was obeyed by the men of that gallant old regiment, who little dreamed that they were giving the death wound to their much beloved commander; he who had led them so often to victory. It was not until they were sufficiently near to be seen by the flash of the musketry fire and for the command "cease firing!" You are firing upon your own men," to be heard, that we knew not but that we were dealing death to our enemy, but alas! we were not, for by the light of the muskets could be seen the gallant Hill and other Confederate officers endeavoring to stop the firing of our regiment. At last quiet was restored when Gen. A. P. Hill asked: "What regiment is this?" A reply came from some one, "The 18th N. C." He then inquired hastily, "Who commands it?" I informed him, "Col. Purdie." Almost at the same moment he was met by that gallant officer. They had a conversation, but what passed between them I do not know. While they were not far from me, I stepped to the front a few paces; there I found several persons with a dim light around the body of an officer of the party, whose name I do not remember, who was killed at the same time and who I believe belonged to the commissary or quartermaster's department. Col. Purdie and Gen. Hill separated, and I was at once informed by Col. Purdie that we had wounded General Jackson, but to say nothing about it to the men, as he feared it would have a demoralizing effect. There is no doubt that the 18th N. C. regiment gave Gen. Jackson his wound and that it was between 8 and 9 o'clock at night.

There is an incident which I desire to mention. About twilight, while our brigade was upon the plank road before forming in line of battle, Gen. Jackson passed along the edge of the plank road in the direction of the enemy, and as was always the case the men cheered him as he passed and that grand old commander, flushed with the victory of the evening, took off his hat in recognition of their salutation, and never looked grander. The regiment that was then making that wilderness ring with their cheers for him, little thought that they were destined in a few hours to take the life of an idolized officer, one who had their affections and confidence, and the admiration of the world. Thus it was that the last cheer received by him on the battle field was from the men of the regiment who in a short while afterward inflicted upon him his mortal wound.

Respectfully,
V. V. RICHARDSON,
late Capt. Co. C., 18th N. C. Regiment.

MULTUM IN PARVO.—The reader's attention is directed to the communication on "Protection" signed X. We don't remember to have seen the argument against protection so powerfully put and in such short compass. It is worthy and characteristic of its distinguished author, whose mind has been trained to the construction of logical sequences in briefest space.

A WORTHY INSTITUTION.—The fifteenth annual report of the Maryland Eye and Ear Institution, of Baltimore, at which many of our Southern people have been successfully treated has been published by its surgeon in charge, Dr. George Reuling. From October 1, 1882, to October 1, 1883, two thousand three hundred and seventeen sufferers from eye affections, whose treatment required altogether 28,472 visits, and eight hundred and one ear patients, whose treatment occupied 12,214 visits, have been treated at the institution—showing an average of about twelve days for each eye patient, and fifteen days for each ear patient. The operation for cataract was performed forty-nine times, for inner squint (cross-eyes), twenty-eight times, for outer or external squint, seven times. The operation for glaucoma was performed twenty times, the removal of the eyeball nineteen times, and besides a large number of minor operations were performed. Three so-called plastic operations, by which new eyelids or parts thereof, have been substituted by the adjoining skin, have been most successful in their execution. The patients seeking relief come from almost every State of the Union. Baltimore furnished 1,675, 201 came from the counties of Maryland, 184 from Washington, 91 from Virginia, 27 from West Virginia, 15 from New York, 28 from North Carolina, 10 from South Carolina, 27 from Pennsylvania, 7 from Delaware, 14 from Nebraska, 3 from Colorado, 7 from Illinois, 9 from Georgia, 6 from Alabama, and the rest from various territories and the West Indies.

The river at Cincinnati continues to fall; at Louisville, Ky., the flood is at a standstill; at Jeffersonville ninety-nine hundreths of the city is under water and many houses are toppling over.

The Secretary of War has ordered the distribution of $42,000 in cash for the flood sufferers at points between Pittsburg, Penn., and Ironton, Ohio.

Mr. Morrison's Tariff Bill.

Mr. J. S. Moore, a merchant of New York, has lately contributed several admirable articles on current subjects of legislation. His latest and best is an analysis of Mr. Morrison's tariff bill—as follows:

Mr. Morrison may claim two original ideas which govern his tariff revision. Of course, a horizontal reduction is by no means an original suggestion. But what is entirely new and forcible in his horizontal reduction is that he claims that the Tariff Commission, after expending a great deal of labor, (to say nothing of money), have, or are supposed to have, brought the existing tariff "rates" in perfect harmony. That is to say that correct relations exist in the rate of duties on articles that are partially manufactured with those wholly manufactured commodities of which they are an ingredient. For instance, as an example I will take pig lead and white lead. Now, we all know that white lead is simply ground lead in oil. Well, here, after the Tariff Commission have fully examined the subject, they come to the conclusion that pig lead should be charged with a duty of 2 cents a pound and white lead with 3 cents a pound. Assuming, therefore, and Mr. Morrison does assume, that these relative duties are right, he therefore reduces both articles 20 per cent. horizontally, thus claiming simply a reduction of taxes without disturbing the equitable relations between the raw material and the manufactured goods.

Of course, it cannot be denied that Mr. Morrison has the shrewdest argument in his favor, and the opponents of all tariff reduction cannot now, as they might have done formerly, bring the charge that a horizontal reduction is clumsy and unjust. In this connection Mr. Morrison also claims that official returns show that the Tariff Commission bill, which claimed a reduction of 25 per cent. on the then existing duties, has actually only been found to reduce duties less than five per cent. in average, and he not only fully justifies his reduction of 20 per cent. horizontally, but in point of fact he only carries out the promised reduction of a Tariff Commission the members of which were composed of protectionists and avowedly in favor of protection. The horizontal reduction has at least the assured advantage that the 20 per cent. reduction means just what it says, and there is no sham about it.

The second original idea of Mr. Morrison is the proviso that no article in this horizontal reduction shall be below the rate of the Morrill tariff bill of the 24 of March, 1861, which was intended as a protection measure, but not a war tariff.

Mr. Morrison, I think, has decidedly taken the wind out of the protectionists' sails in his shrewd proviso. For instance, those that claim that the present tariff should not be disturbed are satisfied by this proviso, which keeps the present duties on commodities intact, if by reducing the 20 per cent. the rate is lower than it was on the 24 of March, 1861. So by that means they are silenced, and, where the reduction of 20 per cent. still brings a duty higher than the Morrill tariff bill of 1861, surely protectionists cannot complain of such a reduction, as the Morrill bill was pure and simple a protection measure.

Now as to the reductions. The two chief reductions are in sugar and woollen fabrics. The 20 per cent. horizontal reduction in the sugar duties will reduce taxation about $8,500,000 and leave still a protection of 41 per cent. The reduction of 20 per cent. on woollens may reduce taxation about $5,000,000. In connection with this schedule there is a proviso that none of the articles shall pay a higher rate of duty than 60 per cent. I suppose the consumers will have little sympathy with a protection monopoly that can find something to grumble at in such a maximum. And yet, this proviso is very important when we consider that a number of articles in the woollen schedule are paying now 80, 90 and 100 per cent. duty. The cotton schedule has been reduced to a maximum of 40 per cent., and in connection with the horizontal reduction of 20 per cent. on existing rates there will be a reduction of about $1,600,000.

There will be a reduction of about $4,000,000 in the metal schedule and a maximum of 50 per cent, about $1,250,000 in chemical schedule, about $1,000,000 in the earthenware and glass schedule, and about $1,000,000 in the hemp and flax schedule.

There will be reduction of $1,200,000 in the tobacco schedule, about $2,000,000 in the provision schedule, about $300,000 in the wood and woodenware schedule, about $250,000 in the book and paper schedule, and about $2,500,000 in the sundries schedule. Thus a total reduction of taxes of about $28,500,000 can be relied upon by the horizontal reduction which with the abolition of taxes on the additional goods on the free list will swell the sum total to about $30,000,000. It remains to be seen how many taxpayers and consumers there will be found to resist this moderate reduction in our tariff system.

THE FREE LIST.

It is to be regretted that the free list is not larger. Raw wool, salt, jute, hemp, and flax ought certainly to have been added, also living animals, to say nothing of breadstuffs. But Mr. Morrison has but one object in view, and that is to carry the measure he asks for on the very ground of its moderation, thus proving to the protectionists that, far from being too radical in his reductions, he has preferred to fall short of the expectations of his tariff reform friends.

As to the bill passing the Ways and Means Committee, there is little doubt of it. Although it may, and no doubt will, be amended somewhat, there will be several provisos and laws added to the bill in the committee, such as a warehouse clause and other provisos.

It remains only to be said that all sincere well-wishers to the commerce and industry of the country will hail a genuine reduction of $30,000,000 in our tariff system with pleasure, and give due praise to Mr. Morrison for the conservative course he takes in the greatest questions of the day.

J. S. MOORE.

New York, Feb. 4, 1884.

DIED.—Mrs. Florence DeRosset Atkinson, wife of Col. J. W. Atkinson, died at their residence in Wilmington on Saturday night, February 9th.

A Ride to the County of Guilford on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—An invitation last week from the railroad officials to ride over the road as far as the work had progressed, found us on Tuesday morning on the train, under the command of Capt. Isaac Clark, the Master Machinist, and one of the most efficient engineers of the road, at half past 8 o'clock, the hour named for starting. There was a select and agreeable company, and we were soon underway. The road as far as Sanford was familiar and in admirable condition, as is the entire line—new cross ties and steel rail had been abundantly used; and the bridges, culverts and trestles made altogether new, looked very safe and secure.

At Sanford we took aboard two old railroad attaches, one from the Carolina Central, the other from the Air Line and Gaston road—both these gentlemen were affable, and added much to our company—and we parted with them on our return to Sanford with regret. At the end of the road we met Capt. Morrison and his genial and accomplished assistant, Mr. Atkinson. The latter was suffering very much from bruises, received some time since by his *misplaced confidence* in a pet mule, from which he had been thrown. These gentlemen gave us much information about the progress of the work, and told us *they were now less than fourteen miles from Greensboro*, and that they were putting down on an average a half mile per day; and if not hindered by bad weather, would soon be in hearing of the church bells of Greensboro.

After leaving Sanford we passed the embryo town of Egypt, Gulf, Siler, (Matthews' Cross Roads) and Ore Hill in Chatham county, Staley and Liberty in Randolph, and Hardins in Guilford. All these places are eligibly situated, and expecting to become cities some of these days in the future. The site selected for Liberty seemed to be the most advantageous, being a beautiful plateau on the east side of the road, and is said will be the centre of a large trade from a populous and rich agricultural neighborhood of easy access by wagons.

The whole country, after passing Deep River, is a richly agricultural one; the lands look well, and we are told are very productive, well adapted to the growth of cotton, wheat, corn, oats, and indeed of grains of all kinds, and we can see no reason why the hill-sides of Chatham, Randolph and Guilford cannot grow again as they used to do in old times, tobacco as fine as that raised any where else in the State. Apple and peach orchards too might be cultivated, and the fruit dried and be made a source of great profit. Fayetteville ought to encourage this branch of industry, and its merchants become the shippers of the dried article. There are meadows in each of those counties, and along the line of the railroad, which, with very little attention, might be made to grow the finest of grass and made into hay and supply the markets with a much more nutritious article than is now brought from the Northern states, and which finds a ready sale. The country from the Gulf as far as we went is well studded with fine forest trees of white oak, red oak, hickory and dog-wood, and the whole underlaid with rich deposits of coal, iron and copper. The coal mines at Egypt and the Gulf have been tested and pronounced by Geologists very fine and inexhaustible—the iron deposits of Ore Hill have also been worked and found very pure and accessible, and the copper mines in the neighborhood have also been worked to a limited extent and found, even with wagon transportation to market, profitable. Now that these valuable lands are contiguous to the railroad, affording a certain and easy mode of getting these productions to market, the owners ought to look about and avail themselves of the great advantages afforded them by the construction of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, and reap the benefits they have so long hoped and wished for, of getting back to their old and familiar market town—Fayetteville. JOHN SMITH.

THE NEW EPISCOPAL DIOCESE.—Three of the five members of the standing committee of the Diocese of East Carolina met here yesterday. These were Rev. J. C. Huske, D. D., of Fayetteville, chairman of the committee, Rev. T. M. Ambler, of Wilmington, and Dr. A J. DeRosset, of Wilmington, secretary of the committee. The meeting was for the purpose of receiving, officially, the replies which had been received from the standing committee of other dioceses, relative to Dr. Watson's election as bishop of the new diocese. These replies were from 34 out of 48 dioceses in the United States, and all were in the affirmative, thus making two more than the necessary two-thirds. The next step by the committee was to send off the credentials of the bishop-elect to the venerable Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, the presiding bishop of the church in the United States, and Bishop Smith will submit it to the other bishops. When their approval is obtained (of which there is no doubt) and Bishop Smith is again heard from, the necessary steps will be taken towards Dr. Watson's consecration. At one time it was thought that this would take place next month, but it is now probable that it will not be until April, perhaps early in the month.—*Wilmington Review.*

STATE GUARD NOTES.—The report of the Adjutant General shows that there were in the Guard December 31st, 1883, twenty-five companies of infantry and a company of cavalry. The force is formed into two brigades and five regiments or battalions. The force numbers 962 men. The report says: "This is a large falling off from 1882. The decrease was caused by the disbandment of feeble companies. The companies that remain, classed as effective (21), stand upon a solid basis and may be relied upon in any emergency."—*Raleigh News and Observer.*

The Parisian newspapers are indulging in much sarcasm at the failure of England's policy in Egypt. The *Journal des Debats* considers British occupation imperative, and urges England to act promptly in order to prevent the East from relapsing into barbarism. The *Republique Francaise* ironically presumes that England is strong enough to act alone. Otherwise she would never have assumed the responsibility of excluding Europe, and especially France from participation in the settlement of Egyptian affairs.

The State Exposition.

Attorney General Kenan Decides that Counties can make Exhibits.

Mr. W. S. Primrose, President of the board of directors of the State Exposition, having asked the opinion of the Attorney General as to the "right of county commissioners to make an appropriation of county funds for the purpose of making an exhibit of the resources of their county in the approaching North Carolina State Exposition"—received the following reply:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, February 13.

W. S. Primroso, President N. C. State Exposition:

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your letter of the 12th inst., I have the honor to say that the powers conferred by law upon the county commissioners, and to be exercised for the benefit of the public, are numerous and extensive.

The Code says that every county is a body corporate, and shall have the powers prescribed by statute and those necessarily implied by law. These powers must be exercised in pursuance of resolutions adopted by the board of commissioners, and, in certain specified cases, with the concurrence of the justices of the peace. And they "may make such orders for the disposition or use of the property of the county as the interests of its inhabitants require" Secs. 702-704. They have a general supervision over the finances, and the law expressly "invests them with full power to direct the application" of the county revenues "to any good and necessary purpose for the use of the county." Section 753. The Supreme court has repeatedly announced the principal that the trust of regulating all county matters is confided to the commissioners, and that the exercise of powers conferred upon them will not be controlled by the courts. Broadnax vs. Groom, 64 N. C., 244, and numerous other cases.

The movement to have an exhibit of the resources of the State is one in which the people of every county in the State are in some measure interested. It concerns the public, and was inaugurated with a view to secure favorable results to the State at large. I therefore think that the case is within the power of the county authorities, and that they may exercise the power by appropriating money to enable the county to make a proper exhibit of its resources at the ensuing Exposition if they shall determine that the same is necessary for the good of the county and to the interests of its inhabitants. No special tax could be levied for the purpose, and no subscription of stock in the Exposition Association by the county could be made, without the consent of the legislature, as has been frequently decided; but this of course is not contemplated. In considering the matter, however, I think the commissioners should act in conjunction with a majority of the justices of the peace of the county, and it seems to me that no valid objection could be interposed to restrain them from giving to the enterprise such reasonable and substantial encouragement as the financial condition of the county would in their judgment warrant. Indeed, such action and the aid thus given, would be in harmony with the spirit of the constitution, which requires the legislature to establish and maintain a department of agriculture; and also with the spirit of The Code, which directs an annual appropriation to be made to the State and to county agricultural societies (sections 2,218—2,222), and empowers "county commissioners to apoint fairs in their respective counties" for the encouragement of industry, and to regulate the same by a system of by-laws. Section 2,790—2,791.

Yours truly,
THOS. S. KENAN,
Attorney General.

THE CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY IN DEMAND.—Referring to Major Hearne's statistical efforts in behalf of the extension of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway from Fayetteville to Wilmington, the Clinton *Caucasian* says that it "has time and again called attention to the necessity of this extension. It is of vital interest to both Fayetteville and Wilmington, for the extension to be built—to Wilmington, because it would pour into her lap the rich products of the West and greatly increase her importance as a shipping point—to Fayetteville, because it would greatly facilitate her shipments and render her position as a railroad center and the head of navigation on the most important river in the State, especially favorable to commerce and manufacture. Now let us be heard as to the route. Why not locate the extension via Clinton? We are informed that the distance is only eight miles greater to come by Clinton than it is by any other practicable route. This, of course, is an objection, but there are reasons in favor of the route by Clinton which far outweigh the insignificant increase in distance. First: The cost of construction per mile from Clinton to Fayetteville, on account of the level nature of the country and the absence of large swamps and rivers would be much less than by any other route. Second: From Clinton to Wilmington will soon be a road way already graded and no doubt an arrangement to use the same track, mutually advantageous could be made with the Clinton and Caswell Railroad Company. Third: The people of Sampson, collectively and individually will give liberal aid to such a road. We know what we are talking about when we say that this county will give enough aid to more than counterbalance the increase in distance. It is plain to any one that the Yadkin Valley railroad must have a deep water terminus somewhere in the State and Wilmington is the natural outlet. We invite the railroad authorities to consider this matter."

PHOSPHATE BEDS IN CRAVEN.—Mr. Cicero Green brought in another lot of samples of phosphate rock from his plantation on yesterday, which can be seen at the store of Geo. Allen & Co. They were taken from under a marl bed and appear to be much more valuable than those brought in a few days ago. We see but little difference in some of the samples and specimens of the South Carolina beds which Mr. Allen has on hand.—*Newbern Journal.*

Thomas Chenery, the learned editor, of the London *Times* and Thomas Kinsella, the editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, both died on Monday. The former was once a professor of Arabic, the latter was a poor Irish printer—both stood at the head of the profession of journalism in their respective fields.

The Ohio River Floods.

Distressing accounts from the flooded valley of the Ohio still continue to appeal to the national sympathy.

Says the New York *World*:

The floods are still raging in the Ohio Valley, and the situation at Portsmouth, Cincinnati and Louisville is really critical. But the weather is cooler, the rains have ceased and the water will soon begin to recede. The greatest damage has probably been inflicted, but after the flood subsides there will be no end of sickness and distress. The condition of the poor in the flooded towns appeals strongly to our sympathies. The city of New York has shown a kindly feeling for the unfortunate, but more is expected of us and more liberal contributions should go forward at once. It is not the millionaires who come to the front on such occasions. It is the people of moderate means who are blessed with health and reasonable prosperity. To such people the appeal goes up, and it is hoped that they will not wait for the Vanderbilts and Goulds to open their purses.

And the *World's* Cincinnati correspondent telegraphed that paper last Thursday as follows:

Those who know Cincinnati will be able to form some conception of the height of the flood when they learn that on the highest point on Pearl street great flat boats and skiffs float, taking passengers on Vine street, above Pearl. On the way to the Suspension Bridge the passenger in a skiff sees the water up to the second floors on Second street and into them on Front street. From the landing away up on the Suspension Bridge entrance he steps right out of the boat upon the viaduct leading over Water street looking over the railing into Second street he sees a rushing current so nearly touching the under side of the viaduct as to render it next to impossible for even a skiff to pass under it. At the centre of the Suspension Bridge there was at dark to-night but thirty feet space between the water and the bridge. No one who saw it can ever forget the roaring, raging turbulence of the breakers and foam that fret and rage around the great piers of the bridge.

Then, looking up stream there are the four story houses on Rat row, in Cincinnati, with only the top story and part of the third story out of water. On the public landing the water is up in the second stories. In the old Spencer House Hotel building, once the property of Charlotte Cushman. It is well up into the second stories. Looking up Green street, in Covington, which is next to the river, one sees not a house in which the water is not far up on the second story windows Here, too, the topmost switches of shade trees planted along the sidewalk may be seen peering above the top of the water. Newport barracks with its three-story buildings look as if they were in the very middle of the river. Only the upper stories of the barracks are dry. Yet the flag staffs stands there as stiff and firm as a soldier standing at attention, and the bugle calls sound regularly over the surging floods. How small and low the Newport and Cincinnati Railroad Bridge and how near the surface of the river and how it is dwarfed by the stupendous spectacle below and all about it! Looking down stream from the suspension bridge both shores resemble unbroken continuities of drift. The house fronts and roots are observed by the boats and barges huddled on either shore.

But the distress ahead is the thing to think about now. It is only guessed at. The wind-storm last night sent thousands of houses afloat on the raging stream. It made drift of others, blockading streets so that boats find it difficult and dangerous to pass. Nobody is grieving over lost property. The eager inquiry, "Is the danger past?" is the only one heard from its sufferers.

THE WIND COMPLETING THE WORK.

It is impossible to give details of the losses to this city by the wrecked and floating houses. The wind last night added to the number wrecked in the eastern part of the city, where the greatest loss has been felt, there being more frame houses in that section. Fortunately so far no case of loss of life has been known, though in several cases the families have been taken from their houses just before the water bore them away. As a rule the people cling to their houses until there is immediate and absolute danger. The Chamber of Commerce relief committee has not organized a standard relief service because the United States will do this, but it has sent money and supplies to various places. It sends a barge of coal to Lawrenceburg and $500 cash and will start two car-loads of provisions on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to Ironton.

At 9 A. M. the river registered seventy-one feet, a rise of 3½ inches since 2 o'clock this morning. The weather is cold, the thermometer making 20 degrees above. Parkersburg, W. Va., reports a fall of twenty feet; Gallipolis, O., reports a fall of eighteen inches in twelve hours. At Maysville, Ky., sixty miles above Cincinnati, the river is stationary, which indicates that there will be but very few inches more water here. Telegraph communication has been resumed with Parkersburg, but Marietta, Ironton, New Richmond, Ripley and other small towns are entirely cut off.

A GREAT COTTON FACTORY FOR DURHAM.—Mr. W. A. Guthrie informs us that, besides the woolen mill whose early establishment was noted in last week's OBSERVER. Durham is to have a great cotton factory—a company having been just formed for that purpose. The Greensboro *Workman* has this to say of it:

J. M. Odell, of Concord, J. A. Odell, of Greensboro, and Julian S. Carr, of Durham, will at once proceed to the erection of a large cotton mill at Durham, to cost from $150,000 to $200,000, and it is expected that the mill will be in full operation before the end of the year. It is understood that J. A. Odell, of Greensboro, is to manage the business.

The Carthage *Gazette* says: "We were informed that Mr. J. H. Blake, of Winder, has in his possession LaFayette's flag of the revolutionary war. From what we can learn his grandfather was flag-bearer in LaFayette's company, and after hostilities between the British and Americans had ceased he still retained the flag, and it has thus descended through the family to the present owner. Mr. Blake has at different times been offered $500 for it, but refused to take it. He intends sending it to the State exposition this fall."

The Egyptian Elephant on the hands of the British Ministry.

The debate in the Houses of Parliament on the Egyptian question, given on the fourth page, was resumed on Thursday. A London dispatch of that day says:

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Radical, moved as an amendment to the vote of censure of the government, that the House decline to express an opinion on the Government's policy in Egypt. He trusted that hereafter Englishmen would not be employed to interfere with the Egyptians in their selection of a government.

Mr. Henry Labouchere, Advanced Liberal, seconded this amendment and censured both the Whigs and the Tories. When ever the latter were in power, he said, they advocated war for the aggrandizement of the empire, and this he strongly deprecated.

Mr. Gladstone said he was unable to support Sir Wilfrid Lawson's amendment, because, after the challenge of the opposition, it was necessary to demand the verdict of the House.

Right Hon. W. E. Forster said that the Government had failed in promptness. The battle of Tel-el-Kebir had left England practically the mistress of Egypt, and therefore answerable for the events in the Soudan. England ought to have prevented Egypt from attempting the re-conquest of the Soudan with unwilling Egyptian soldiers, many of whom were in chains. It was only possible because Egypt was garrisoned by British soldiers. He sharply criticised England for permitting exactions from the fellaheen to pay gambling bondholders. The demand of indemnity on account of the destruction of European property at Alexandria he also considered unjust. He asked if France would pay for the damage caused by the Communists. Mr. Forster declared that if British troops had been sent to relieve the beleaguered garrisons in time the massacres would not have occurred. He would support the Government, however, because it had sent Gen. Gordon to the Soudan, and because it was taking measures to relieve Tokar. He deprecated a half-hearted halting policy.

Sir Charles Dilke thanked Mr. Forster for promising his vote to the Government after such a singular speech. After refuting Mr. Forster's criticisms Sir Charles Dilke explained that the reason why Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood's army had not been sent to the Soudan after the disaster to Hicks Pashas troops was that it had been enlisted on the condition that it should not be sent to the Soudan. He said that Gen. Gordon, after the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, had given advice to the Government concerning the suppression of the slave trade, and that his advice had been adopted. There was every reason to believe that Gen. Gordon's mission would be an absolute and triumphant success. Sir Charles announced that a telegram had just been received from Gen. Gordon, saying, "The telegraph lines between Khartoum and Shendy have been restored. I am proceeding to Khartoum. I believe you need have no further anxiety about this part of the Soudan. The people, great and small, are heartily glad to be free from a union which only causes them sorrow."

Sir Richard Ashcton Cross vigorously attacked the Government. The debate was then adjourned.

Mr. Forster's speech is considered damaging to the Government.

During the debate Mr. Gladstone stated that Turkey had proposed an interchange of views regarding Egyptian affairs. Meanwhile the negotiations continue.

INTIMIDATION OF VOTERS.—"The evidence taken yesterday, in the investigation of the Danville riot," says the New York *Times* of Friday, "tends to confirm the conclusion that the affair originated in a personal altercation between a white man and a negro on the street. The excited state of the public mind growing out of local politics brought on the subsequent collision. There has never yet been the slightest indication that it was the result of a deliberate purpose to intimidate the negroes. As a matter of fact, they were intimidated, and refrained from voting three days later through fear of violence, but that was a natural result of the disturbance and the feeling which it engendered. Had more time elapsed, the feeling would probably have subsided, though there was a constant state of exasperation on both sides which was likely to cause disturbance on the slightest provocation. The Virginia Legislature has just passed an act more threatening to the rights of colored voters than any intimidation which occurred at Danville. It puts the appointment of election officers in the hands of local boards chosen by the Legislature instead of appointed by the County Judges, and does not require that opposing parties shall be represented among these officers. It is the device so common in Southern States which provides for getting rid of violence and intimidation by substituting fraud in counting votes."

The *Times* might enlarge the area of prevalence of "the device," if it would keep in mind the performances, at each recurring Congressional or Presidential election, of that exceedingly useful republican "deviser" Mr. "Johnny" Davenport, of New York City.

Cotton.

Following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending Feb'y 14:

	1884.	1883.
Net receipts at U. S. ports,	104,067	144,498
Total receipts to date,	4,168,547	4,605,374
Exports for the week,	115,866	102,667
Total exports to date,	2,730,831	3,034,850
Stock at all U. S. ports,	1,019,577	931,330
Stock at all interior towns,	136,390	153,917
Stock at Liverpool,	898,000	886,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain,	314,000	285,000

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all the ports since September 1, 1883: Galveston, 530,406 bales; New Orleans 1,344,633; Mobile 230,370; Savannah 607,088; Charleston 381,335; Wilmington 84,465; Norfolk, 524,840; Baltimore, 34,234; New York, 94,428; Boston, 110,335; Providence, 1,605; Philadelphia, 11,303; West Point, 169,213; Brunswick, 7,464; Port Royal, 10,960; Pensacola, 24,973; City Point 2,318; Indianola, 8,177; total, 4,168,547.

The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,399,453 bales, of which 2,731,453 are American; against 3,225,044 and 2,574,344, respectively, last year. Receipts of cotton at all interior towns 32,351 bales; receipts from the plantations 91,515; crop in sight 5,012,302.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Wednesday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

WEDNESDAY.....FEBRUARY 20, 1884.

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Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. A. PEMBERTON, JR.
FRENCH BROS—Lime! Lime!
R. W. BROOKS—House Building.
A. S. HUSKE & Co—To all who See.
FRANK W. THORNTON—The Advance Guard.

ABOUT TOWN.

DIED.—Suddenly on Sunday night last, Mr. W. N. Raiford, aged 60 years.

DR. W. H. MILBURN.—We understand that this cultivated orator will visit our town on or about the 15th of next month, and treat our citizens to some of his interesting lectures.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Messrs. H. R. Horne and W. N. Tillinghast are both repainting and otherwise renovating their stores, which were so badly injured by the recent fire.

VEGETABLE GARDENS.—The weather so far this month has been unusually fine for gardening, and we notice a great many of our citizens have commenced operations, and some have their gardens well under way. There is nothing like a fine garden.

STOCKADE REMOVED.—The convicts at work on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway have been removed from the stockade near the Gas House on Cross Creek and carried to the new one which has been recently built at Rockfish.

NEW TELEGRAPH OPERATOR.—Mr. C. W. Hart is now superintendent of the telegraph office at this place instead of Mr. J. J. Farris, who resigned last week. We understand that Mr. Farris intends going into some other business.

SNIPE SHOOTING.—We understand that many of the marshy places near town abound in snipe. They are more plentiful this year than for several years past. It is a hard bird to kill—regular snipe-shooting—and sportsmen claim it is a much finer bird than the partridge, the meat is more delicate.

A GOOD SIGN.—We understand that many of our merchants are feeling the benefits of our road as it progresses, and that already Messrs. Pemberton & Newberry have made several shipments of furniture to Ore Hill, and others of our merchants are daily shipping goods to this point.

COMPETITIVE DRILL.—The Independent Company will, on Friday night next, have a competitive drill in Williams Hall. Invitation cards will be issued to gentlemen only, ladies not requiring them. This will prove a pleasant entertainment; the company is well drilled, and after the exercises are over dancing will be the order of the evening.

INDICATIONS OF PROSPERITY.—We note how fast all the waste places about town are being reclaimed. Go where you will, East or West, South or North, for several miles and you see plainly the marks of improvement. Houses are being built, woodlands cleared, new fences put up. Everything that indicates life and progress.

MILITARY PARADE.—We are glad to hear that Capt. Cook will have his fine command, the La Fayette Light Infantry, on public parade next Friday afternoon, 22d inst. They will be before Col. Worth of the Second Regiment for inspection. We know this company will make a fine show, and we are anxious to see them parade since they have made some changes in their uniforms.

HOW TO SAVE YOUR FRUIT.—Lamenting to an old gardener a few days ago that it was impossible to raise early fruit about here on account of the frost killing the buds and young fruit. He told us that a sure preventitive against this was to hang pieces of iron—old hoops or any thing so it is iron—against the body of the trees. Suppose we give it a trial this season. If successful we will have the fruit; if not we can hold on to the iron.

PERSONALS.—We are glad to see on our streets our former young townsman, Mr. J. Starr Dye, who has been doing business in Baltimore for several years past. We know his many friends, especially the young ladies, will be glad to see him home again.

We are also glad to meet Mr. Harmon Bayne, now of Washington City. Mr. Bayne is the son of the late Wm. H. Bayne, who in days gone by, edited the *North Carolinian* in this town.

FRUIT TREES.—It is pleasant to know that Mr. J. S. Breece, our reliable nurseryman, is selling a great many fruit trees this season to the farmers near Fayetteville. We are pleased to note this fact, it looks like progress. An orchard of fine fruits is not an expensive luxury, and every farmer should have one. We think our people are fortunate in having Mr. Breece to furnish them with trees. His trees are already acclimated, and what he can raise the rest of our farmers can raise.

A PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENT.—On Friday evening last the most pleasant private entertainment of the season was given by Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Guthrie at their handsome residence on Green street. At eight o'clock nearly all the young ladies and gentlemen of Fayetteville had gathered and were heartily engaged in dancing. The party was given entirely to the young people. During the evening hot coffee and a meat supper were served in an elegant style. At the reasonable hour of one the festivities ceased, and as the guest said "good night," each one took pleasure in thanking the hospitable host and hostess for a very enjoyable evening.

SEIZE THE SITUATION, YE MERCHANTS OF FAYETTEVILLE!—The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway is rapidly pushing its way through the upper counties—in the good old days, all tributary to this capital of the Cape Fear—past Harnett and Moore and Chatham into Randolph and Guilford; and NOW is the time to "drum" this re-opened territory thoroughly, so that its trade may once more be set in this direction, *before* the inevitable Northward trade-attraction ensues upon the completion of the road to Greensboro. So far as we are aware, but one of our mercantile firms, Messrs. A. S. Huske & Co., have availed themselves of the opportunity. These enterprising gentlemen have had representatives along the whole line of the road during the past two weeks, and their example should be followed at once by a score of houses in this town. We said "now is the time." The sowing of the seed should have been done at least six months ago. Winter grain is best; but that planted now will fetch a crop. There is no time to lose.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT TO MR. ALEXANDER JOHNSON.—Readers of the OBSERVER in Fayetteville and throughout the Cape Fear country, where he is well known and highly esteemed, will grieve to learn of the accident which befel Mr. Alexander Johnson in Wilmington the other day. Mr. Johnson was for many years one of the leading merchants of this town, and since 1865, we believe, has been engaged in the business of a commission merchant in Wilmington. Says the Wilmington *Star:*

The community was startled yesterday morning by the announcement that Mr. Alex. Johnson, one of our most esteemed citizens, had met with a serious, if not dangerous, accident. It appears from what we can gather that he was engaged in counting a quantity of casks of spirits turpentine, at his yard on the west side of the river, the casks being some three or four tiers high, when, as he approached the edge, a cask tipped under his weight, precipitating him to the ground, where, as he lay prostrate, two of the casks fell upon him and pinioned him so securely that he could not move hand or foot. He essayed to call for help, and, though there were two men within about fifteen feet of him, he could not make himself heard. Just at the critical moment, when he was on the verge of giving up in despair, feeling that he could not endure the terrible agony he was suffering a minute longer, Mr. E. S. Maffitt, happened to pass that way and discovered the horrible condition of Mr. Johnson, with the life being pressed out of his body by the heavy barrels, and took measures for his immediate relief. The injured gentleman was then brought to this side of the river and conveyed in a carriage to his residence on the corner of Sixth and Walnut streets, where the requisite surgical assistance was immediately summoned.

At last accounts it was understood that no bones were broken and it was hoped that no serious internal injury had been suffered by the patient. He was in fearful pain, however, and morphine had to be freely administered. We learn that Mr. Johnson received severe bruises about the head, face and breast, and that his right shoulder was supposed to be dislocated.

WHY NOT A HOMINY FACTORY?—Observing some elegantly prepared packages of cigarettes at Mr. David A. Ray's grocery store, we were struck with the fact that they were of North Carolinia manufacture, and manufactured, too, at a small town obscure in comparison with the great tobacco centre of Durham. The fact led to a discussion of small industries generally, and Mr. Ray called our attention to the beautifully prepared packages of hominy, little and big—or, as the much-knowing yankees brand them, "Pearl Hominy," and "Samp," respectively. We agreed with Mr. Ray that any enterprising Fayetteville man—Mr. J. D. McNeill, for example—might find here a suggestion for a profitable undertaking, so completely have our people adopted the ways of the conquerors, who are captivated by attractively prepared articles of food as well as of apparel. For our own part, the "pearl hominy" and "samp" are abominations of the spoilers—the production of the ancient slow-grinding water mill being far more palatable and nutritious. But our unreconstructed taste and sentiment have nothing to do with our present purpose, which is to suggest the means of spoiling the spoiled by borrowing a wrinkle from them—thus:

Says the Oxford *Torchlight:*

Go into a grocery store and enquire the price of hominy, and you will find that it is five cents per pound. It is nothing more than the plain Indian corn that all of us grow just hulled and cracked. Fifty-six pounds of it make a bushel. At five cents a pound a bushel of hominy is worth $2.80; only $14 for a barrel. This same corn in a raw state is retailed here at $1 a bushel. Then simply for hulling and cracking, the manufacturer of hominy makes $9 on the barrel. Of course buying the raw product in large quantities it could be had for 65 or 70 cents per bushel.

Won't some miller in our section stir up enterprise enough to investigate this matter, and let us have at least our own hominy manufactured at home? It is these little things that need attention from our people. It is these that make a prosperous whole.

THE PUBLIC ROADS.—The Asheville *Citizen* calls attention to an important law affecting road overseers, and makes some pertinent suggestions looking to the improvement of our wretched public road system as applicable to Cumberland as to Buncombe. Says the *Citizen:*

Section 2,025 of the Code requires the road supervisors of each township to meet on the first Saturday in February and August of each year for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of the publiic roads. The law also makes it the duty of each overseer to report to the board of supervisors at their meetings. Last Saturday was the time for the first meeting, but we are not advised as to whether any were held in this county or not. It is possible they were not advised of the law.

This road question is a most important one for our county, and is impressing itself more and more upon the consideration of our people. As a means to a most important end, how would it do for all the supervisors of the county to meet in Asheville and discuss the question, ascertain what is necessary to be done, where, and see if a way cannot be devised to have it done. We throw out the suggestion, and would be glad to hear from the overseers on the matter. Suggestions of needed legislation, or as to other means of raising funds to help carry out the work may be made and agreed on. A full meeting, and full discussion, by gentlemen whose special duty it is to attend to such matters, cannot do harm, and must do good. What say our fellow-citizens, the overseers?

LIST OF LETTERS.—The following is a list of the letters remaining uncalled-for in the Fayetteville post-office for the past week. Persons calling for any of these letters will please say, Advertised.

B—M J Buie; R D Beard; Judy Bryan; E G Baker; John Bulla; J M Benton.
C—Willis Cotton; Cherry Carriuell; Miss Ella M Carver; W H Carpenter.
D—John Davis.
E—Miss Lizzie Evans.
F—G Fowler.
H—Miss Joanna Hall; R H Horn; Fanny Hollingsworth.
J—Miss Ann M Johnson; Willis Jones; A J Johnson.
K—Kenain & Foushee.
M—Jas Munroe; B F Munroe; Robt Martin; Sally Moore; J A Murchison.
N—Joseph Neal; Hiter & Nassum; Bill Nicklas.
O—J G Orr.
P—Miss F B Pope; C N Pitts.
R—Alex Robeson.
W—J A Williams; Johnnie Walden; Jas M White, 2; Miss Mecy Walker, (col'd).
Mc—Miss Mary McLean; Dr H McDougald; Duncan McKinnon; W H McPherson; Willie MacDaniel; James & McNair.

DIED.

QUAKENBUSH—At Laurinburg, N. C., on the evening of the 13th inst., Mrs, KATIE I., wife of Mr. W. G. Quakenbush, and daughter of the Rev. D. D. McBryde, of this county, aged 26 years. In the prime of life and opening prospect of prolonged usefulness 'tis sad to part with loved ones. This lovely christian woman needs no eulogy to awaken the tenderest emotions in the hearts of those who knew her intimately. Hers was a nature to win the esteem and affections of all who knew her. X.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Again! and Again!

The wheels of Time turn with an exact regularity, and although this is Leap Year, every month, on the second Tuesday thereof, in the city of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, the Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery takes place in due form, with all guards for the integrity of the act and its surroundings that can be secured by the high moral character of Genl's G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va. The 166th Drawing takes place on Tuesday, March 11th, 1884, when $265,000 will be scattered broadcast, about which M. A. Dauphin of New Orleans, La., will tell you all about on application.

THERE IS A CONSTANT WARFARE BEING waged between the various species of the animal kingdom. Think of the horribleness of an army of worms storming the citidel of life. A dose of Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will destroy them.

MRS. JOE PERSON'S REMEDY
WILL CURE YOU
AND
FAYETTEVILLE DRUGGISTS KEEP IT.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina	75@80
Hog Round,	10@11	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	10@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	13@14	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	6@8
Sides,	11@11½	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	9½@10	Green,	4@5
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	12@00	American,	3½@4
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	6@7
Shoulders,	8½@9	LARD—	
BAGGING—	10½@11½	North Carolina,	12½@13
BEEF—		Western,	11@12
Ox foot,	3@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	33@35
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.25
Java,	20@30	PORK—	6@6½
Rio,	14@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@40
COTTONTIES	1.65@2.00	Irish, bush	$1.25@0.00
CHICKENS—	25@30	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	15@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.10@5.25	Granulated,	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	5.50@6.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	75@1.00	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	75@80	WOOL—	17@20
Oats,	60@65	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	1.25@00	Corn Whiskey,	2.60
Pease,	1.00@00	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	8½@9
Low Middling	.00@00
Ordinary	.00@00
Stained	.00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.80
Virgin Dip	$1.80
Spirits	.32@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	92½@2 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 18—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted steady at 34 cents per gallon, with no sales to report.

ROSIN—The market was quoted steady at $1.15 for Strained and 1.20 for Good Strained, with sales of 1,000 bbls. at quotations.

TAR—The market was steady at $1.35 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1.25 for Hard and $2.00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

TIMBER—¥ M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 13.50@14.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 12.00@13.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.50, $9.00@$10.00; Mill Prime, $7.50@8.00; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.50@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

I HOPE

ALL persons owing me will call and pay their accounts, as I am in hopes of reopening and need the money to do so with.

I can be found in the rear of McNeill & Co's Music Store. Call early and oblige

J. A. PEMBERTON, JR.
Feb'y 20, 1884. 55-2t

HOUSE-BUILDING.

PARTIES desiring to have houses built will do well to call on or address the undersigned. For further information and reference call at A. S. Huske & Co's.

R. W. BROOKS,
Manchester, N. C.
Feb'y 20, 1884. 55tf

WANTED.

100 GOOD QUARRY HANDS for Government Work at Keystone Quarries, on Cape Fear River, fourteen miles below Wilmington, N. C.

ROSS & LARA,
Wilmington, N. C.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54-4t

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

A LARGE LOT OF Newspaper exchanges can be had cheap on application at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

THE ADVANCE GUARD
OF MY
MAMMOTH STOCK
OF
Spring Goods
FOR THE
LADIES

are now arriving daily and placed on exhibition. Every day (except Sunday) new recruits are added to our already immense stock. We show a complete and endless assorment of all the Novelties, which the Ladies will pardon me for not enumerating, as they are so numerous.

FRANK W. THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 North Hay St.
Feb'y 20, 1884 1t

TO ALL WHO SEE.

TO all persons who may see or hear of our advertisement in the Counties of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore, Chatham, Randolph, Alamance, Orange or in any other County, we extend a cordial invitation to call and see us and examine our stock for themselves. To those who cannot call we would say all orders sent us will receive our prompt and careful attention.

Any country produce of any kind shipped to us will bring the highest market price.

FRESH CANDY,
Canned Goods of all kinds,
SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, AXES,
SPADES, SHOVELS, HOES,
RAKES, PLOWS, &c.,
just received.

If you want a good plow go to your neighbor and ask him how he likes the plow he bought of A. S. Huske & Co. Then come to

A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
AT HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.
Feb'y 20, 1884. 55tf

LIME! LIME!
AGRICULTURAL LIME
and BUILDING LIME. Also
CARBO-PHOSPHATE or PHOSPHATIC LIME.
Send for Circular. Address
FRENCH BROS. ROCKY POINT, NORTH CAROL'A
Feb'y 20, 1884. 55-13t

Cotton Factory
FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST MADE February 5th, 1884, by Manchester Mills, A. K. McDiarmid and W. J. McDiarmid, we will, at 11 o'clock on Thursday April 17, 1884, at Manchester in Cumberland county, N. C., expose to sale by public auction, the property known as MANCHESTER MILLS, including about 35 acres of land with buildings, &c., and all machinery and appurtenances of every sort thereto belonging. The mill and machinery is constructed for the manufacture of Plaid Goods and Cotton Yarns, and is conveniently located on McDuffie's Creek, near Manchester Depot, on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, and is run by a 27 inch Barnheim Turbine Wheel and a 60 horse-power Steam Engine; and there is also a "double-returned tubular boiler," for heating.

The factory buildings are commodious, and the machinery is mostly new, with good belting, &c; and all is in good repair and running order—the average production being about 2200 yards of Plaids per day. There are 55 Check Looms, and all necessary Lappers, Cards, Drawing Frames, Slubbers, Speeders, Spinning Frames, Warpers, Spoolers, Dressers, Card-grinders, Folder, Two Engine Lathes, one with 22 inch swing and 14 foot bed and other machinery.

There is a Dye house and all necessary fixtures, and a Gas machine—100 burners. There is also a Gin house 40x50 feet, with 60 Saw Winship Gin; Cotton Press, &c.; one Howe-Platform Scales; and one Grist Mill complete. There is a store building 30x100 feet, 2 stories high, and it is a good business stand. There are 26 tenement houses, some containing two rooms, some four, and some six, and they are all in good repair.

The location is healthy, the neighborhood is good, and there is a well organized and efficient force of operatives.

Persons desiring to purchase can get any desired information by applying to the undersigned or by visiting Manchester, where there will be some one to show the property and the factory in operation.

The purchaser will be required to pay one-third of his bid in cash, and to give well-secured notes for the balance, to be paid in two equal instalments in 6 and 12 months, with 8 per cent interest from date.

N. W. RAY,
H. McD. ROBINSON,
Trustees.
Fayettevill, N. C., Feb. 12, 1884. 54-60d

NEW GOODS.

ROSE & LEAK have received in the past few days the following Goods:

FASHIONABLE SPRING HATS;
RUBBER SANDALS;
MISSES' AND LADIES' SHOES;
TABLE AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS;
CRINOLINE, DRILLINGS, WHALEBONES;
LAUNDRIED SHIRTS, LINEN COLLARS;
TOWELS, TORCHON LACES;

and many other articles too numerous to mention.

In a few days they will receive

New Style Spring Calicos,

SPRING CASSIMERES for Boys' wear, a fresh lot of BLEACHED SHIRTINGS and other articles to fill in their stock until they make their usual trip to the North.

Respectfully,
ROSE & LEAK.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54-2t

FREE BRIDGE AT LAST!

To the People of Sampson, Duplin, Harnett and Johnston.

I WILL pay the bridge toll, to and fro, of every person in the above named counties, East of the Cape Fear, who will purchase $10 worth of goods from me during his or her visit to Fayetteville.

Thus, we have practically Free Bridge at last; and all who avail themselves of the offer will find the cheapest and best goods at rare bargains at

S. BRANDT'S,
Hay Street, Fayetteville.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54-4t

BACK HOME.

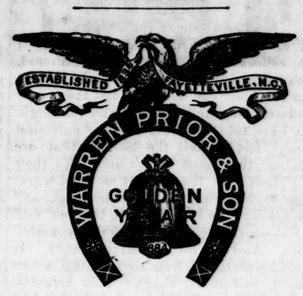
SEDBERRY wishes to inform the public that he has moved back to his old famous stand on the corner.

He now occupies two floors of the new McKethan building, where he extends a cordial invitation to everybody to call and make themselves at home.

He has fitted up a neat private office on the lower floor for Dr. McNeill where the Doctor may be found at all hours of the day when not professionally engaged.

Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

Fifty Years.



WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,
SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES.

Carry the largest stock of

PLATED

SILVERWARE

AND

CLOCKS,

of any one Jewelry Store in North Carolina.

We buy Solid and Plated Silverware only from the best and most reliable makers.

The best POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS, SCISSORS and SHEARS.

Real bargains in POCKET BOOKS and PURSES. A very large line to select from.

Recollect us when you want SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES.

OLD GOLD and SILVER taken in exchange for new goods.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Cleaned and repaired promptly.

WARREN PRIOR & SON,
Jewelers & Watchmakers,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Jan'y 9, 1884. 49tf

NOTICE.

I respectfully announce to the public that I am in my new store and will keep a good stock of

Grain and Groceries.

To be sold at reasonable prices to suit the times.

E. T. McKETHAN,
McKETHAN BUILDING,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 51tf

McNEILL'S
MUSIC STORE.

The Holidays have not exhausted our supply of

ORGANS.

Handsome PIANOS just received. Rich in finish, brilliant in tone.
SMALL INSTRUMENTS of every kind constantly on hand.
MUSIC BOOKS AND SHEET MUSIC.
MUSIC ordered at any time.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 23, 1884. 51tf

Bargains! Bargains!!
In Millinery Goods to Close Out Stock.

We need more room, hence our desire to close out for *CASH* at reduced prices for twenty days. Call early and secure bargains in

TRIMMED HATS, BONNETS, PLUMES, PLUSHES, SILKS, SATIN, VELVETS, &c.

We have handsome Flannels, Ladies' Merino Vests, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Fichues, Lace and Linen Collars, Birds, Tips, Infants' Cloaks, Saques, Hoods, &c.

We have a new supply of BIBLES, and HYMN BOOKS.
Call early and often at No. 17.

MRS. DYE.
Fayetteville, Jan. 16, 1884. 43tf

Fayetteville Hardware and Supply House.

WALTER WATSON.

BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers, &c.
Steam Guages and Valves all sizes.
Guage Glasses any length.
Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.
Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and fixtures.
Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.
Powder, Shot and Caps.
Gun and Pistol Cartridges.
Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.
Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.
☞ Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.

WALTER WATSON,
Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.
Aug 30, 1883 30tf

Life and Fire Insurance.

I REPRESENT the Equitable Life Insurance Company. Assets $51,200,000
Surplus, 11,000,000
The Home of New York, Fire, 7,492,751
" Phœnix of Hartford, " 4,435,048
" Underwriters Agency, " 3,500,000
" Germania, " 2,700,000
" Royal of England, assets in U. S., 3,242,746
" Georgia Home, 700,000

JNO. C. HAIGH.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54-2t

Butterick's Patterns.

MRS. H. O. SEDBERRY is still ordering Agent. Orders left at her residence or at Sedberry's Drug Store or sent through mail, will receive prompt attention.

Fashion Plates and Catalogues furnished if desired.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54-2t

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE UNUSUALLY LARGE, EARLY DEmand for Buist Garden Seeds at Sedberry's, has convinced him that his seed motto (new and fresh or none) is being generally understood by the citizens of this and adjoining counties.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54-tf

R. S. HUSKE,
Attorney at Law,
No. 2 OLD STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

AT THE OLD STAND.

I HAVE moved to the old stand of Cole & Gainey (recently occupied by S. C. Rankin & Co.,) where I am prepared to satisfy the wants of my friends and customers.

MR. W. W. COLE,

my former partner, is with me, and will be pleased to have a share of the patronage of his friends.

Having bought the stock of Mrs. Sedberry, I purpose keeping a general assortment of goods suited to the wants of customers both in town and country, and *will deliver goods free in all parts of the City.*

I will pay highest market prices for country produce of all kinds. J. A. GAINEY, Ag't.
Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 16, 1884. 50tf

VERY BEST
BUTTER AND FLOUR.
GOOD ARTICLE IN MOLASSES AND SYRUPS, at
CHAS. HAIGH'S.
Nov 1, 1883 39tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. 2-tf

Very Valuable Land
FOR SALE.

ABOUT 400 acres of land two to three miles from Fayetteville, immediately east from Clarendon Bridge, adjoining the lands of Evans, Colbreth, Cade, McCaskill and others, and known as "THE ELLIOT LAND," is for sale.

This is one of the most valuable tracts of land in Cumberland County, is near to market, and is well timbered with Oak, Pine, Poplar, &c., and is easily drained.

This is a rare opportunity for persons wishing to buy farming land, the soil being very productive. N. W. RAY, Attorney.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 13, 1884. 54-4t

MULES AND HORSES
FOR SALE.

A HALF DOZEN GOOD MULES AND HORSES and TWO WAGONS for sale by A. MOORE.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 13, 1884. 54-2t

For Sale or to Rent.

THE property known as the Clarendon Mills on Blount's Creek, Fayetteville. This valuable property comprises about 6½ acres of land, with dam and two large buildings, besides offices, stables, &c. There is 20 feet fall—about 40 horse power on three turbine wheels. The property comprises Saw and Planing Mills, Grist Mill, Wool Cards and Cotton Gin, all in good order. Terms easy. Apply to

T. C. OAKMAN, Hope Mills.
Nov 29, 1883 43-3m

Land Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Probate Court of Cumberland County, the undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 8th day of March, 1884, at 12 o'clock M., at the Market House in Fayetteville, the undivided one-half interest of Cooper Malloy, deceased in the following tract of land, viz:

85 acres bought by said Cooper Malloy and the undersigned jointly from James Carter, adjoining the lands of Kelly Sessoms, John Everett, Wm. Hall and others, in Cedar Creek Township.

Terms of Sale:—One-fourth cash, the balance on six months credit; title retained as security for purchase money.

WM. MALLOY,
Adm'r of Cooper Malloy.
Feb'y 6, 1884. 53-4t

FOR SALE.

A PAIR OF MATCH HORSES, double-seated Carriage and double set of Harness. The Horses are well broke and will work anywhere. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

A. McBUIE, Agent.
Jan'y 9, 1884. 49tf

A CARD.

J. A. PEMBERTON most earnestly asks those indebted to him to call and settle the same. He is *compelled* to close up all accounts past due. This notice is intended for EVERY ONE who owes him. So please call and settle without further delay. I never ask for money until it is needed.

J. A. PEMBERTON.
Feb'y 6, 1884. 53-4ti

New Crop Molasses.

WE are in receipt of our first cargo of NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES. It is of superior quality and will be sold at *hard times* prices —CHEAP.

WORTH & WORTH,
Wilmington, N. C.
Jan'y 30, 1884. 52-4t

To Merchants and others in Want of Scales.

I HAVE a full stock on hand of FAIRBANKS SCALES and other makes which I will sell at factory prices and will divide discount.

WALTER WATSON.
Feb'y 6, 1884. 53tf

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the very best of timber.

Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent in Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.

JAMES D. WORRELL.
Jan. 30, 1884. 52-tf

LANDRETH'S
Garden Seeds

are always reliable
HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.
Jan'y 23, 1884. 51tf

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

El Mahdi's Third Victory.

The defeat of Baker Pasha was described in the last issue of the OBSERVER. News now comes of the False Prophet's third victory, the capture of Sinkat. A London dispatch of last week says:

Official dispatches report the capture of Sinkat. The Cabinet is painfully impressed. It is probable that large reinforcements of troops and marines will be dispatched to Egypt.

The news of the fall of Sinkat reached Suakim this morning. It was brought by a friendly Arab chief. The garrison made a sortie end was for a long time successful in repulsing the rebel attacks, but at last the attacking forces gained the upper hand and the garrison was completely destroyed, except a few who were made prisoners. The fate of the women and children is unknown. The streets of Suakim present a heart-rending appearance. They are thronged with women, whose weeping and wailing give unmistakable evidence of their distress and forebodings.

Further advices concerning the fall of Sinkat state that Tewfik Bey, preferring death to surrender, blew up the fortifications, spiked the guns and made a sortie. His 600 men were all massacred.

Admiral Hewett, the commander at Suakim, has been ordered to do his utmost for the relief of Tokar consistent with the safety of his forces.

Gen. Gordon telegraphs that in spite of Baker Pasha's defeat he is still sanguine of success. He has appointed Col. Coetlogon commander at Khartoum and has sent fresh messages to the sheiks to meet him.

The London *Standard's* correspondent at Suakim telegraphs as follows: "At last the heroic garrison of Sinkat have been butchered. For a fortnight they had been eating roots and tree leaves. It was an enfeebled band indeed, which made the sortie, to die amidst the rebel hordes. Tewfik Bey had harangued his men, saying that by fighting they might save themselves, but that by remaining they must die from hunger in a few days, flight being impossible. The men, thus animated with Tewfik Bey's spirit, destroyed the military stores, exploded the magazine, filled their pouches to their utmost with cartridges, and issued forth, 600 strong, against the rebels. Osman Digma's hordes rushed to the attack. Tewfik Bey and his men fought nobly. For a long time they repulsed every attempt to break their ranks. Finally superior numbers prevailed, and with a tremendous rush the rebels burst through one of the sides of the Egyptian square. A general massacre ensued, and not a soul escaped. According to the latest reports, only four sick men, who were unable to take part in the sortie, the Cadi of Sinkat and 30 women were spared by the rebels. Before the sortie a rebel Sheikh approached Sinkat and summoned Tewfik Bey to surrender, saying that his life would be spared. The garrison answered defiantly, reviling the rebels. During the sortie the women and children followed in the rear of the soldiers. Large numbers of rebels were killed. The rebels are now massing in the vicinity of Suakim, the Sinkat contingent having joined the main body. An attack on Suakim is believed to be imminent."

Sir Evelyn Baring, the British Minister at Cairo, telegraphs that after the battle the rebels entered Sinkat and put everybody to the sword.

THE RECENT DEFEATS DISCUSSED IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

A warm debate occurred in the houses of Parliament the day the news of the capture of Sinkat reached London, which throws light on the attitude of England to Egypt.

In the House of Lords the Marquis of Salisbury made the motion that, in the opinion of the House, the recent lamentable events in the Soudan were largely due to the vacillitating policy of the Government. He said that if the Government had resolved either to hold or to abandon Sennaar Gen. Hicks might have been saved. His loss was due to their vacillation, their indifference, their inconsistency ending in panic. The news would now run through the whole Mohammedan world that England had been defeated again and again and again and was now being hunted out of Egypt. England's name would be a legacy of hatred and contempt to Egyptians. In conclusion the orator asked whether the abandonment of garrisons, the slaughter of brave men, and the surrender of women and children to the horrors of an Oriental victory involved no blood-guiltiness, and exhorted the Lords not to be accomplices in this dishonor.

Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary, said in reply that the policy of the Government was not directed according to the articles in foreign journals. The Marquis of Salisbury was laboring under a mistake if he meant to convey the impression that any European power had remonstrated with England. He protested against the idea that because a foreign army selected English officers England was thereby made responsible for that army's success. It would be no economy of the blood of English soldiers to send them to hold the Soudan, although the Marquis of Salisbury thought the Government vacillating and inconsistent in not doing so. England and India had no interest in the Soudan, nor indeed had Egypt any permanent interest in that country. Why this great sympathy for Sinkat and Tokar, which represented not more than a fiftieth of the troops in the Soudan? It was necessary now for the Government to be careful, so as not to clash with the larger views of Gen. Gordon. The Government, however, had ascertained that it would not interfere with Gordon's plans if a force were sent to act around Suakim, with a view to the relief of Tokar. Since the defeat of Baker Pasha it had been altogether impossible to relieve Sinkat. The Government had no intention of annexing Egypt. It would remain there simply long enough to secure a stable Government.

Sir Stafford Northcote, in accordance with previous announcement, made in the House of Commons a motion of censure similar to that made in the House of Lords by the Marquis of Salisbury. Mr. Gladstone, on rising to reply, was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers. He met Sir Stafford Northcote's motion with a direct negative. He denied that there had been any vacillation or inconsistency in the Government's Egyptian policy.. Gen Gordon, he said, had a plan of his own for extricating the garrisons and restoring the country to its former pacific condition. Gen. Gordon's plan would restore the former rulers to their ancestral power usurped by Egypt.

The debate was adjourned without reaching a vote.

Ways and Walks of North Carolinians.

Rev. E. N. Joyner, late rector of the Episcopal church at this place, says the Pittsboro *Record*, has been invited to the pastorship of the Episcopal church at Rock Hill, S. C., and it is thought that he will accept.

Mr. Simeon Hatley of Ridenhour township, says the Stanly *Observer*, is 85 years old and can read and work without spectacles—in fact he does not use them. Last harvest he cut with his own hands 22 shocks of wheat from breakfast until dinner.

Gov. Jarvis, says the Asheville *Citizen*, has appointed Mr. James G. Martin, Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Major, in the North Carolina State Guards, also Messrs. F. R. Curtis and T. B. Young, aids, with the rank of Captain and Lieutenant respectively.

The demand for farm bells, says the Oxford *Torchlight*, is unequaled and still on the increase. We hear the salesmen sounding them all day long. The old fashioned ram's and bullock's horns are entirely *outre*. We suppose it can't be said of any of our people now that they blow their own horns, though the fashion of taking horns still holds good.

The ducking season is about over, says the Elizabeth City *Falcon*. Gunners have done very well this season. The Williams brothers have killed over $500 worth of ducks from blinds—and nothing but boys. Doxey and Owens are the champions this season They use a double battery and have killed between $1,000 and $1,500 worth. The Kitty Hawk club has had plenty of sport this winter.

After due deliberation, says the Oxford *Torchlight*, Mr. Mills has decided to retire from the management of the orphan asylum. We had hoped that his determination would have been otherwise, but he is honest and conscientious, and doubtless sees what is due himself and the asylum in a clearer light than the public now do. We can but regret the circumstances which have led thereto, for his strong head and hands will be missed from the helm.

"Last Sunday," says Mr. R. K. Bryan, writing to his paper from Scott's Hill, Pender county, "I attended a quarterly meeting of our Methodist brethren near this place; and I saw there a good illustration of the disposition to travel now so common among our people. On looking around I saw Mr. N., from New Berne, Mr. D., from Onslow county, Mr. H., from Wilmington, Mr. S., from Cumberland county, Mr. F., from Monroe, whilst I hailed from Hickory. This was at a small country church twelve miles from railroad facilities."

The monthly full-moon fox hunt of the Wilmington Fox Club, says the *Star*, came off Monday night, and those who were so fortunate as to be in the chase, and especially those who partook of the treat which came afterwards, will never forget and never regret their being in the hunt and enjoying the pleasure. Several ladies and quite a large number of gentlemen on horseback, together with a few persons in buggies, made up the party. The chase was beyond the southern portion of the city, and was quite spirited and exciting. The brush was taken by one of the young married men of the club. As all the party on horseback drew up, and were preparing for the trail and run into the city, unexpectedly they were greeted with a pleasant surprise. One of the gentlemen came forward and extended an invitation to the party to ride into the city to the residence of our German Imperial Consul, Mr. E. Peschau, and partake of some refreshments. The hunters had a lively run through the city and halted at the residence of their clever host, dismounted, and, after a few words and shaking of hands, went in to enjoy the collation which was waiting for them. The supper—and a better prepared and more tasteful one could not be desired—was heartily enjoyed, and when ample justice had been done and the usual felicitous remarks made, the party bade good night to their kind host and soon separated. They do say, however, that before the parting word was said it was voted the unanimous consent of the crowd that if such a winding up were habitual sly Reynard would stand a poor showing in the hunting grounds of the Wilmington Fox Club.

The Raleigh *News and Observer*, too, has something to say on the subject of fox hunting—as follows: "The Messrs. Boylan, father and sons, have one of the best packs of fox hounds in Wake or, indeed, in this section of the State. The strength of the pack is eighteen. Tuesday a capital run was had and a couple of foxes bagged. Many have been caught this season and many gentlemen other than those owning the pack have had special pleasure in the chase. Foxes are quite abundant hereabouts, and actually appear to be on the increase. The sport of hunting them is in great favor here, and the ladies very often enjoy the excitement of a run with the hounds."

HOW TO GET THE NEW STATE GUARD UNIFORM.—Mr. Chas. E. Corey, of the firm of Pettibone & Co., the State uniform contractors, is here, says the Raleigh *News and Observer*. He will visit personally each company in the State and take their measures. Some will want uniforms at once, others not, but he will take measures so that whenever the uniforms are needed they can at once be ordered and as the measures will be on file fits can be guaranteed. Mr. Corey has already taken measures for a number of companies, and his house is now busy making uniforms. The new uniform is very handsome, by the bye, and gives great satisfaction as soon as it is seen.

"My son," said an old negro, "now dat you's outen de penitentiory try tir keep out, an' arter dis, doan steal, least wise doan do lack yer did befo', steel a par o' boots wat was too big fur yessef an' too little fur yer ole daddy. Ef yer kaint pick up suthin' dat'll do yer some good be hones."

Protection.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

Oh, yes, Mr. Editor, by all means let the echoes resound, the world around, with "America for Americans, and Protection for American labor." Let the cry be loud and long and constant and thorough. We have told the Chinese they must not come. Let us tell the Scotch, that are coming, they must return and take their bag pipes with them. Let us send warnings to the Irish, and the Germans, and the Italians, and the French, that our 'bus' is full—no more room here for non-Americans. And so for American labor. It must be protected from every thing, every where, and at all times. This tyrant—the American Tariff—must take its foot from the necks of our farmers and miners. Our farmers must get as many ploughs and shirts as possible for their bread and meat. Our miners must get their picks and their overalls where they can get the most and the best for their gold and their iron. Yes! let American labor be fully and impartially protected from American protection. The cry was once loud and powerful for Free Trade and Sailors' rights—now let one be raised as clear and as universal, for Free trade and Farmers' rights. There is a story on record about a wolf protecting a lamb. There is another about a thief crying—Stop thief. So, again I say, Hurrah! for Protection; but let it come from the clean handed—from those who are willing to give as well as to take. Tell the Tariff it must go with the Scotch and the Irish, and every body and every thing that limits the exertion or the reward of American labor. X.

The Governor's Palace.

The Home of the Chief Magistrates of North Carolina, *ante bellum*.

The old mansion, so long dignified by the title of the "Palace," says the Raleigh *News and Observer*, stands at the southern end of Fayetteville street, whence "it commands the finest view of the capitol, and from its broad and antique upper portico one sees the entire sweep of Fayetteville street. To most persons the old structure has an air of semi-mysterious grandeur, and its age is thought to be very great. Solidly constructed of brick, it is in the shape of a square, with an extension in rear of some forty feet. It is built of the old red brick, well laid, once so common. The windows are filled with small glass, and have around them the fanciful mouldings, formerly the fashion. The doorways are broad and antique in form, while above are the fan-shaped ventilators, without which formerly no house of any pretensions to style was thought to be complete. The hallways have been altered somewhat. Once they were very spacious, and on either side of the main hall on the first floor were two polished wooden pillars. The side walls have been, it is said, advanced, and now these pillars are inside the rooms on either side. In the centre of the mansion is an impossible stairway, which is perhaps the most antique feature of the building. It is a "well" staircase, turning on itself, corkscrew fashion, in a most bewildering way, and winding up and up until it terminates just under the unsightly affair which is dignified by the name of cupola. Very large are the old rooms, with walls covered with gay paper, of varied patterns, with here and there a chandelier pendant from the centre of the ceiling, and the walls showing the marks of picture hooks, &c Soon the old building will be a thing of the past, for the hand of improvement will seize it and transform it. So some notes of its early history will be of interest. It was begun in 1811, and was first occupied by Governor Hawkins, in 1813. Prior to that time the residence which the State provided for its Governor was on Fayetteville street, at the corner of W. Hargett, the space occupied being that whereon the Raleigh National bank, the N. C. Home insurance office and Jones & Powell's store now stand. The mansion, a queer structure of wood, stood back a hundred feet from Fayetteville street, with a smooth lawn in front, and large trees adorning it. The lot was a little above the grade of the sildewalk, and the stone steps to the walk leading to the main entrance stood where the door of the Home insurance office now is. Gov. Hawkins occupied this old mansion and when his new and palatial quarters were completed occupied them with due ceremony.

After the fire of 1851, which destroyed the old capitol, the Governor's house was used by the General Assembly as a place for holding its session. Returning to the palace, it may be stated that it was occupied by Governors William Miller, John Branch, Jesse Franklin, Gabriel Holmes, Hutchings G. Burton, James Iredell, John Owen, Montford Stokes, David L. Swain, Richard Dobbs Spaight, Jr., Edward B Dudley, John M. Morehead, Wm. A. Graham, Charles Manly, David S. Reid, Warren Winslow (ex officio), Thomas Bragg, John W. Ellis, Henry T. Clark (ex-officio), Z. B. Vance. The latter was the last Governor who occupied it. All those mentioned may not have occupied the palace, but nearly all of them did, it is said. The building about 1865 came to be considered unsafe. For sometime thereafter, several years, in fact, it was occupied by Federal officers, as headquarters."

MURRELL, THE FAMOUS HIGHWAYMAN OF TENNESSEE.—We have just talked with a well known native of Edgecombe county. He informs us that Col. John L. Bridgers was correct as to the noted Tennessee robber, Murrell, having been born in Edgecombe county. His birth place was very near Cotten's Meeting House. Moses Smith, an old and esteemed citizen of Tarboro, who died since the war more than 90 years of age, and John Keay, another citizen who lived to be more than 90, both knew Murrell when a mere lad and what a bad sort of a lad he was. His father was a "poke-easy" sort of a fellow, but his mother was a virago of the first water and was connected with very respectable people.—*Wilmington Star.*

A THRIVING TOWN.—Among the many thriving, go-ahead towns in Eastern North Carolina is Fair Bluff, Columbus county, on the line of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad. Within the last two or three years business has improved there very much, many buildings have been erected, families have moved in and the town seems on the high road to prosperity, influence and wealth.—*Wil. Review.*

Valuable Town Property
FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, the undersigned, as Commissioner, will expose to sale by public auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 23d day of April, 1884, the Store and Lot of Land in Fayetteville, between Person Street and Cool Spring Alley, known as "THE McINTYRE BRICK STORE."

The purchaser will be required to pay one-fourth of his bid in cash, and to give note and security for the balance to be paid in six months.

For desired information apply to the undersigned. A. B. WILLIAMS, Commissioner.

N. W RAY, Att'y.

January 22, 1884. 51ts

Valuable Land for Sale.

I OFFER for sale on terms to suit purchasers, my farm, with improvements, mill property and wooded land, lying on the Yadkin Road, about six miles west of Fayetteville.

The farm consists of about 75 acres of cleared land. The mill site and water power are very valuable, and the wooded land is covered with a heavy growth of round leaf black jack.

The whole tract consists of 400 acres, but will be divided into two or more lots to suit purchasers.

UNLESS sold at private sale this property will be offered to the highest bidder at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday, March 1st, 1884. Terms cash. Under the power and authority given in certain mortgages recorded in Books S, No. 3, page 354; Y, No. 3, page 381; R, No. 3, page 505.

For further information call upon W. H. Carver on the premises, or C. W. Broadfoot, Fayetteville. C. W. BRADFOOT,

Att'y for Mortgagees.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 22, 1884. 51ts

Fayetteville Bookstore.

WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.

Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.

Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.

Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c.

Autograph and Photograph Albums.

Blank Books.

Full and half bound Days and Ledgers of all qualities and prices.

Toy Books, Games, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel Frames, Box Paperies, Cards and Envelopes to match; Wedding and Birth-day Cards; Chromos, &c. In fact a full assortment of all articles kept in a Bookstore.

G. H. HAIGH.

Nov 8, 1883 40tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM LANDRETH & SONS, the oldest and largest seed growers in the United States, a full assortment of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, to which I invite the attention of friends and customers.

Prior to the receipt of this lot every paper of seed on hand was publicly cremated, according to the "new system" of Messrs. Landreth & Sons, under which I buy exclusively.

H. R. HORNE.

Jan'y 16, 1884. 50-tf

BUY THE CELEBRATED

Scotch Parlor Matches.

"POCKET,"

"CLYDESDALE,"

AND

"LOCH KATRINE" BRANDS,

Manufactured by Mitchell & Co., Glasgow, Scotland.

"Scotch Matches" are the best.

FOR SALE BY

C. J. AHEARN. G. A. THOMSON.
J. A. PEMBERTON Jr. CHARLES HAIGH.
A. E. RANKIN & CO. H. R. HORNE.
B. E. SEDBERRY.

And all live merchants.

Sep 13, 1882 32-tf

McLEAN & ROBINSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

D. H. McLEAN, Lillington, N. C. | H. McD. ROBINSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

Will practice in the several Courts of the State. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.

June 1, 1883. 16-1y

J. E. GARRETT,
Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.

Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. THIRD GRAND DRAWING. CLASS C, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, March 11, 1884—166th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.

Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF $6,000		12,000
5	do	2,000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6 750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250
1967	Prizes amounting to		$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense) to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans La.,

or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Feb'y 13, 1884. 54 4t

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs: none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me.

HORACE FAIRBROTHER."

Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours,

MRS. EMMA GEDNEY."

159 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried. A. J. CRANE."

Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. JOSEPH WALDEN."

Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles. E. BRAGDON."

Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will *always cure* when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

HERRING'S SAFES.

THE attention of merchants and others in need of a positively Fire and Burglar Proof Safe is called to the fact that I am still the Agent for Herring's unrivalled Safes. I will sell any styles or sizes at manufacturers' prices, or will trade for old safes. WALTER WATSON.

Nov 22, 1883 42tf

Fayetteville Marble Yard.

Monuments, Tombstones, &c.

THE undersigned respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and patrons for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the last 37 years, and informs them that he still continues the business at his old stand.

His workmanship and material will always be of the best quality and his prices as low as the lowest. GEO. LAUDER.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1883. 8-1y

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

April 26, 1883. 12tf

J. H. FARRAR,
(Fayetteville Hotel Building,)
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

AGENT FOR

The Light Running "New Home," "New Howe," "Domestic," "Hartford" and "Davis" Sewing Machines.

Organs $40 to $150; Orguinettes $9 to $15; Orguinette Music 5c. to 6c. per foot; Pianos $200 to $350; Jewitt's Horse Detachers $4; "Farrar Turbine Water Wheel;" Oil, Needles and Attachments for all Machines. Repairing a specialty. Terms cash or monthly instalments.

AGENTS WANTED.

Feb'y 22, 1883. 3-1y

TO SPORTSMEN.

I HAVE taken the agency for Laflin & Rand's Orange Rifle and Ducking Powder.

A full stock of all the different grades kept constantly on hand.

Orders solicited at lowest manufacturers' prices.

Nov 22, 1883 WALTER WATSON. 42tf

SUNNYSIDE NURSERY
FOR
Spring, 1884,

Can furnish everything for the Garden, Greenhouse, Park or Cemetery. Landscape Gardening a specialty.

Illustrated Catalogue now ready.

Special list of Summer Bedding Plants ready about 1st of March.

Address orders to JAMES M. LAMB, Sunnyside, Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 16, 1884. 50-3m

J. M. BEASLEY

—HAS IN STORE A WELL SELECTED LOT OF—

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sizes.

CHAINS, CHARMS, LOCKETS, CROSSES, WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, NECK-CHAINS—GOLD AND PLATED;

PENS AND PENHOLDERS.

SOLID SILVER WARE.

Spoons—Table and Tea; Sugar Spoons; Forks; Cream and Gravy Ladles; Cake, Butter and Pie Knives.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Spoons—Table and Tea, Forks, Knives, Fish, Cake and Pie Knives, Sugar Spoons, Berry Spoons, Casters, Cake Baskets, Cups, Butter Dishes, Pickle Stands, Toilet Sets, Vases, Spoon Holders. Yes, they are all here.

CLOCKS.

One and Eight Day, Strike, Alarm, Weights and Springs—big and little.

CUTLERY.

Table Knives, Pocket Knives, Scissors of all sizes. Yes, Come to BEASLEYS and you will find about anything you want, even to a Banjo String.

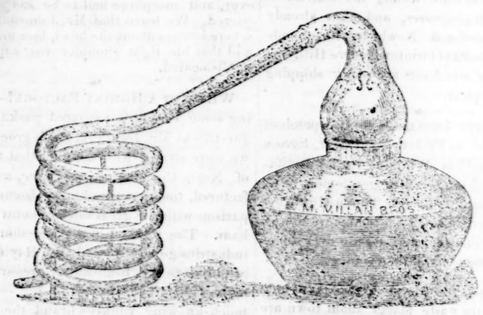
Repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

J. M. BEASLEY,

Next door to Messrs. Hinsdale & Broadfoot's near Market Place.

Fayetteville, N. C. Nov. 8, 1883. 40tf

STILLS AND STOVES.



WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE LOT OF BOTH

New and Second-hand Stills,

Caps, Arms and Worms, from 10 to 25 bbls. capacity.

A Large Lot of Still Bottoms of many sizes.

As this is about the closing of the season now is the time to prepare for repairing your Stills. Repairing through the country a specialty.

GLUE KETTLES, SKIMMERS & DIPPERS.

Our PRICES THE LOWEST; OUR WORK THE BEST; OUR TERMS THE MOST LIBERAL.

IN COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,

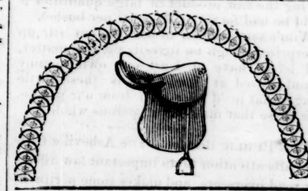
we cordially invite you to an inspection of our stock not merely because we desire you to purchase but that you may see for yourself the result of years' experience devoted to the pleasing of our patrons. We have a large assortment of

TIN TOILET SETS, latest out;

Tin-ware, stamped and pieced; Tin Valleys; Sheet Zinc; Galvanized, Russia and Common Sheet Iron; Stove Pipes of all sizes; Stove Repairs for a large variety of different makes and patterns. Wise men will do well to have their heating stoves cleaned up and ready for the cold weather.

McMILLAN BROS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 25, 1883. 38tf



W. OVERBY. C. P. OVERBY

W. OVERBY & SON.

46 South Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Saddle & Harness Manufacturers.

The only House in this line in Fayetteville selling exclusively its own work. The Senior partner has conducted this business for over thirty years.

We use good oak-tanned leather.

Saddles at all prices. All our work is hand-made and warranted. Everything that is kept in a first-class harness-shop we have. Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

Iron of all kinds;

Axles; Cart and Buggy Material; general line of Builders' Hardware; Axes; Shovels; Spades; Broad Axes; Adzes; Hatchets; Fire Dogs; Shovels and Tongs; Nails, &c.

At CHAS. HAIGH'S.

Nov 1, 1883 39tf

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GINS, &c. &c.

J. S. EVANS & CO.

Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting. Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.

A BARGAIN.

A second-hand Brown Cotton Gin, in good order. JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,

Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.

Oct 4, 1883 35tf

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

No Horse will die of Colic, Bots or Lung Fever, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.

Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent Hog Cholera.

Foutz's Powders will prevent Gapes in Fowls.

Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost every disease to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor, BALTIMORE, MD.

Dec 6, 1883 44-1y

PATENTS

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES.*

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON.*

Send *MODEL OR DRAWING.* We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make *NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.*

We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div. and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address C. A. SNOW & CO.,

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Dec 7, 1882 137tf